FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1858.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LIST OF PREMIUMS,

AWARDED at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, held in Clinton, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of December, 1858:

FIELD CROPS.

Best cultivated farm, J R Beaman	25 00
" 5 acres lowland corn, 375 bus, J R Beaman	20 00
" 5 acres upland do., 270 do., Everett Peterson	20 00
" 1 acre lowland corn, 92 bus., (100 bus. required for premium,) L A Powell.	
" 2 acres wheat, 34½ bus., (30 bus. required for premium,) O Williamson.	

SAMPLE CROPS.

Best variety of corn for bread, John C Hines	1 00
2d best do. do Thos Ashford,	50
3d best do. do. L A Powell	dip
Best do. for stock, R C Holmes	1 00
2d best do. do. Rob't Peterson	50
3d best do. do. E L Faison	dip
Best variety of wheat, Olien Williamson	1 00
2d best do. Thos Ashford	50
Best variety of sweet potatoes, Thos Ashford	1 00
2d best do. do. Wm Ashford	50
3d best do. do. Curtis Thompson	dip
Best bushel of rice, Thos Bunting	1 00
2d best do. Thos Ashford	50
Best bushel of oats, John C Williams	1 00
" " of rye, Thos Bunting	1 00
3d " do. Thos Ashford	50

SINGLE SPECIMENS.

Largest pumpkin, (123 lbs.,) L A Powell	25
" turnip, W C Draughon	25
" Irish potato, John C Williams	25
" sweet do. L A Powell,	25
" ruta baga, Curtis Thomson	25
" beet, J R Beaman	25
Tallest colewort, Pob't Peterson	25

N. C. RAISED CATTLE.

Best herd of Devon cattle, W A Faison.	
" Devon bull 2 yrs old, M J Faison	$2
" " cow over 3 yrs old, W A Faison	5
" " heifer 2 yrs old, W A Faison	2
" Durham bull 4 yrs old, F J Faison	5
" " " calf 18 mos. old, C T Stevens	2
" " " calf 4 mos. old, F J Faison	2
" " cow, F J Faison	5
" " heifer 15 mos. old, Haywood Boykin	2
" " do. 6 mos old, E L Faison	2
" native cow, Warren Johnson	5
" " heifer, G W Hobbs	2
" " calf do.	2
" lot yearlings, E L Faison	2
" native bull 7 yrs old, Wm Ashford	5
2d best Devon bull 2 yrs old, W A Faison	1
" Durham do. 19 mos old, J L Boykin	1
" " heifer 18 mos old, P L Cromartie	1
" " bull calf, 6 mos old, E L Faison	1
" " heifer 6 mos old, do.	1
" " cow, Haywood Boykin	1
" " bull 6 years old, M J Faison	1
2d best Durham bull 15 mos old, Haywood Boykin	dip
" " cow, F J Faison	dip
" " heifer, Dr A Holmes	dip
" " bull calf, F J Faison	dip
" Devon bull 2 yrs old, W A Faison	dip

FAT CATTLE AND WORK OXEN.

Best yoke oxen, Thos Ashford	5
2d best do. Thos Bunting	2 50
3d best do. G W Hobbs	dip
Best lot fat cattle, Wm Ashford	5
2d best do. Thos Ashford	2 50
Best single steer, W A Faison	2

FIRST CLASS HORSES.

Best stallion over 4 yrs old, J P Faison	$10
2d best do. do. W W Ingram	5
Best do. 3 yrs old, M J Faison	2
" do. 2 " Jas F Rhodes	2
" do. 1 " Uriah Williams	2
2d best do. 1 " B Whitehead	1
Best gelded colt 3 yrs old, Thos W Devane	2
2d best do. do. P Murphy	1
Best do. 2 yrs old, Thos H Holmes	2
2d best do. do. Jas W Wright	1
Best mare 4 yrs and under 10, W C Draughon	10
2d best do. " " B Matthis,	5
Best filly 3 yrs old, E L Faison	5
2d best do. " W L Faison	2 50
Best filly 2 yrs old, W C Draughon	2
" do. 1 " R C Holmes	2
" brood mare with colt by side, Curtis Thomson	10
2d best do. do. Thos Ashford	5
Best do. with mule colt, A N Matthis	5

SECOND CLASS HORSES.

Best pr carriage horses, R C Holmes	5
" draught horse, Stephen Herring	2
" harness do. D A Thomson	2
2d best do. do. Thos Ashford	1
3d best do. do. Everett Peterson	dip
Best saddle do. W E Barden	2
2d best do. do. J J Vann,	1
3d best do. do. A N Matthis	dip
Fastest pacing horse, 3m 30s, S Torrence	5
2d " do. 3m. 31s., John Cobb	2
3d " do. 3m. 54s., G R Williams	dip
Best trotting under saddle, 3m 30s, Thos Bunting	5
2d best do. do. 3m 45s, W E Barden	2
3d best do. do. 4m 26s, G Williamson	dip
Best trotting in harness, 3m 37s, Wm S Devane	5
2d best do. do. 3m 52s, J C Holmes	2
3d best do. do. 3m 56, Thos Kincar	dip

MULES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

Best pr mules, L A Powell	5
2d best do. do.	2 50
Best single mule, P Murphy	3
4 mule colts, A N Matthis	1
Best jennet and colt, P L Cromartie	3
" jack, Wm Cobb	3
2d best do. do.	1 50

SHEEP.

Best pair South-Downs, R F Boykin	2
2d best do. S W Faison	dip

DAIRY AND BEES.

Best lot of butter, Mrs Wm H Faison	1
2d best do. Mrs Thos Ashford	50

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Best lot leaf lard, (5 lbs.,) Mrs J L Boykin	1
2d best do. Mrs A Johnson	50
Best box tallow candles, Mrs J C Wright	1
2d best do. Mrs Robert Peterson,	50
Best loaf light-bread, Mrs Alfred Johnson	1
2d best do. Mrs Wm Ashford	50
Best loaf corn bread, Miss R Lee	1
" loaf cake, Mrs A Johnson	1
2d best do. Mrs J M Mosely	50
Best fruit cake, Miss Kate E Wright	1
" pound cake, Mrs L C Graves	1
" half bushel dried apples, Mrs Thos Ashford	1
" " " peaches, Mrs W H Faison	1
" " " pears, Mrs Thos Ashford	1
" jelly, Mrs A Johnson	1
2d best do., Miss R Lee	50
Best catsup, Mrs Amos Royal	50
" preserves, Mrs E J Beatty	50
" pickles, Mrs R A Mosely	50
2d best do. Mrs A A McKoy	25
Best sirup, Mrs A Johnson	50
" brandy peaches, Dr W G Micks	50
2d best do. Mrs R C Holmes	25
Best sirup from Chinese sugar cane, W L Faison	1
2d best do. do. do. L F Williams	50
Best ½ bbl flour, home-made, J L Boykin	2

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best Counterpane, Mrs Wm Ashford,	$1
" " Mrs Amos Royal,	1
2d best " Mrs Wm H Herring,	50c
3d best " Mrs Henry Stevens,	dip
Best Woollen Blanket, Mrs Wm Ashford,	1
2d best " " Mrs J C Wright,	50c
Best " Jeans, Mrs Wm Ashford,	1
2d best " " Mrs S S Thornton,	50c
3d best " " Mrs Wm H Faison,	dip
Best Negro Kersey. Mrs Rob't Peterson,	1
" Woollen Jeans. Northern Dyed, Mrs L A Powell,	1
" Dimity, Mrs Rob't Peterson,	50
" piece Fringe, " A Johnson,	25
" Blue Check Sheet, " Henry Stevens,	50
" Vest Pattern, " Robert Peterson,	25
" Wool Socks, " Wm H Herring,	50
" Cotton and Silk Stockings, Mrs Wm Fryar,	50
" Child's knit Cloak, Mrs J L Holmes,	50

SWINE.

Best Fat Hog, D C Moore,	3
2d best " Stephen Peterson,	1 50
Best " J L Boykin.	1
" Fat Hogs, 2, R F Boykin,	50
2d best " 2 years old, Wm H Faison,	50
3d best " Wm Williamson,	dip
Best Lot Fat Hogs, 5 in number, J C Williams,	5
" Boar, 20 mos old, W C Draughon,	3
2d " 2 yrs old, R C Holmes,	1 50
Best Essex Boar, W A Faison,	3
" 2 Sows and Essex Pigs, W A Faison,	2
" 4 Native Pigs, 4 mos old, E F Shaw,	1
" 5 Essex " 4 " E L Faison,	1
" pr Irish Graziers, 3 mos old, N H Murphy,	1
" pr Grade Pigs, 2 mos old, "	1
" 8 Pigs, 7 mos old, Everett Peterson,	1
" Boar and 2 fat Hogs, J L Boykin,	1
" 4 Sows and 40 pigs, R C Holmes,	3
" Grazier Boar, 17 mos old, Everett Peterson,	3
" Sow and 10 pigs, (native,) Wm Williamson,	3
2d best Sow and 9 pigs, " Wm C Draughon,	1 50
Best 6 pigs, 6 mos old, "	$1
" 5 Suffolk Pigs, Stephen Peterson,	50c
" lot Guinea Pigs, 7 mos old, D C Moore,	$1
" " " 11 in no. 4 mos, "	50c
" Native Sow, 11 mos old, G W Hobbs,	$2
" Suffolk Boar, 2½ years old, Robert Peterson,	3

POULTRY.

Best variety of Chickens, R C Holmes,	$5
2d best " Brahmas & Shanghais, St'n Peterson,	2
Best pr Grey Games, Thos Bunting,	1
" Sumatra " W Draughon,	1
2d best " " Willie Beaman,	50c
Best lot of Turkeys, Robert Peterson,	$1
" Geese, "	1
" Hong Kong Geese, W A Faison,	1
" pair Shanghais, G W Hobbs,	1
" " Bremen Geese, W A Faison,	1
" 3 pair Arrington Games, N H Murphy,	1

PORK AND BACON.

Best lot Bacon Hams, J H Lamb,	2
2d best " R C Holmes,	1
3d best, whole hog, baconed, J H Stevens,	diploma

NORTH CAROLINA FRUITS.

Best variety of Table Apples, Dr H A Bizzell,	1
" lot of Pears, Dr W G Micks,	50c
" bottle Wine, J L Boykin,	1
" " Blackberry Wine, Mrs Thos Ashford,	1
2d best " " Mrs I C Wright,	50c
Best variety Fruit Trees and Vines, Dr H A Bizzell,	5
" large basket Apples, Robert Peterson,	1

MECHANICAL PREMIUMS.

Best Plow, (Accommodating,) Bold R Hood,	5
2d best " J & G W Marsh,	1
Best Harrow, Bold R Hood,	1

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD AND IRON.

Best Window Sash, Jas O Hall,	1
" Panel Door, "	1
" lot Juniper Buckets, Wm H Faison,	1
" Sampson county made Bricks, R F Boykin,	1
" pair Sampson made Shoes, W H Herring,	1
" 2 pair Wood Stirrups, A M Faison,	Diploma
" slide seat Buggy with Top, A A McKethan,	3
" Buggy, Bold R Hood,	3
" Road Wagon, T & A Turner,	3
" Fill Cart, Thos I Faison,	1
" suit Homespun made in Sampson, Mrs L A Powell	2
2d best " " Mrs St'n Peterson	1
3d " " " Mrs H Stevens,	Dip
Best specimen Painting, Peter Dorhmar,	1
" specimen N C Brick and Tile, Dr H H Robinson,	1
" lot Buggy Hubs, Bold R Hood,	Dip

PATCH WORK.

Best Quilt, Miss R J Middleton,	1
2d best " Mrs M C Hill,	50c
3d " " Mrs Henry Stevens,	Dip

EMBROIDERY AND WORSTED WORK.

Best Infant's Dress, complete, Mrs A T Stanford,	1
2d best " Mrs Amos Royal,	50c
3d " Mrs R A Mosely,	Dip
Best French Embr'd Skirt, Miss Virginia Faison,	1
2d best " " Miss Julia Fryar,	50c
3d " " Miss Christie Jackson,	Dip
Best " " complete, Mrs Wombaugh,	1
" French Flounced Skirt, Mrs H C Koonce,	1
3d " " Mrs S E Jerman,	Dip
Best " Embr'd Collar, Mrs M L Faison,	1
2d best " "	50c
3d " " Mrs A T Stanford,	Dip
Best Embr'd Tuck Skirt, Mrs Blanks,	1
" Infant's colored Worked Dress, Miss S E Cox,	1
" Child's Braided Dress, Miss Ellen Herring,	1
2d best " " Miss C M Bruce,	50c
Best chain-stitched Child's Dress, Miss M J Oates,	1
2d best " " Miss Sallie Thomson,	50c
Best Burr Basket, Miss Anna Johnson,	50c
" " Pin-Cushion, Miss Ida Johnson,	50c
" Hood and pr Socks, " Mary Ashford,	50c
" pr Ottomans, " S L Kinsey,	1
" Chair Cover, " M A Williams,	1
2d best Ottoman, Mrs A McDugald,	50c
Best Shirt Bosom, Miss M J Oates,	1
" Sofa Cushion, Miss E L Williams,	1
" Lamp Mat, Miss M E Williams,	1
" Silk Embr'd Pin-Cushion, Miss Anna Ray,	1
" Worsted " " Miss Wombaugh,	1
" Worked Portfolio, Mrs C T Murphy,	1
" Watch Fob, "	50c
" Infant's Emb'd Saque, Miss S E Cox,	1
" pair Embr'd Slippers, Miss S L Kinsey,	1
" Emb'd Cap, Miss Julia Fryar,	1
" Infant's Shirt, Mrs I C Wright,	1
" set Tea Matts, Mrs E J Beatty,	1
" Embr'd Table Cover, Mrs I C Wright,	1

FINE ARTS.

Best Oil Painting, Highland Chief, Miss S L Kinsey,	1
2d best " Child at Fountain, Miss Christie Jackson,	50c
Best Head, Miss Ann Rhodes,	1
2d best " Miss A E Cox,	50c
3d " Miss L E Murphy,	Dip
Best Landscape, Mount Vernon, Miss Ann Rhodes,	1
2d best " Miss S E Jerman,	50c
3d " Miss Marion McRae,	Dip
Best Pencil Drawing, Mrs A McDugald,	1
2d best " Miss Minnie Bunting,	50c

EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

1st Premium, (Silver Cup,) Miss R Lee,	
2d " (Gold Pen,) Mrs Richardson,	

EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

Best Essay on the action of Lime, Dr E L Perkins,	$3

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Best Sewing Machine, L A Powell,	$2
" Desk, N B Herring,	1
" Ladies' Work Box, W T J Vann,	1
" 1 Violin Case, N B Herring,	50c
" Pork Stand, M Honeycutt,	1
" Bottle Brandy, (87 years old,) G W Hobbs,	1
" lot " (25 " ") Dr N H Murphy,	1
" " New Brandy, N H Murphy,	50c
" Corn Whiskey, W E Barden,	50c
" Peach Cordial, 4 yrs old, Mrs H A Bizzell,	1
" Rye Whiskey, W E Barden,	50c
" Bottle Cherry Cordial, "	25c
" " Peach Brandy, "	50c
" Violin, made by "	1
" Boquet, Mrs Kidder,	1
" Bale Cotton, Dr Tho Bunting,	1
" ½ bushel Meal, C T Stevens,	50c

ISAAC BOYKIN, Sec'y.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, 2d inst., Mrs. SUSAN AGNES MARTIN, wife of Prof. Wm. J. Martin, of the University of North Carolina, and daughter of the late Wm McCoy, of Charlottesville, Va., aged 24 years.

The Governor.—The Legislature yesterday elected, on joint ballot, Col. William H. Gist, of Union District, Governor of South Carolina for the succeeding term of two years. Col. Gist was for many years a member of the Senate, and in 1848 was Lieutenant Governor during the term of Gov. Seabrook.—*Charleston Mercury.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1858.

PLAN OF A BANK.—We have received from the author, THOS. P. DEVEREUX, Esq., of Halifax county, a pamphlet copy of an "Address to the General Assembly of North Carolina," on the subject of banking, and incidentally on State debt, internal improvements, the usury laws, &c.

We have read this pamphlet with great interest, and tender thanks to the author for the patriotic feeling which has prompted him to step out of his retirement, and to forego the pursuits of business, to bring into the common stock the results of his own enlightened reflection and large experience, with no other object than to benefit the State in which he has a large stake as a property-holder and tax-payer, and in whose honor he feels a deep interest. His example, like that of another of her sons who has written and himself paid for printing some of the most able papers on State policy, is worthy of imitation. We have often felt that the inertia of the really great men of the State is a reproach to them. They leave great questions of State policy to be discussed almost exclusively by the Editors of the papers, who rarely have the time, the experience, or access to the facts, necessary to the discussion of such questions.

If this Address had appeared at a period when our columns were less burdened, we would have published it entire. As it is, we propose in our next, not having time to-day, to copy the outlines of the plan, and offer some remarks thereon.

JUDGE RUFFIN HAS ACCEPTED.—Our Raleigh letter this morning brings the gratifying information that Judge Ruffin has yielded to the public wish, so emphatically expressed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

[The following letter was intended for Monday's Observer, but did not reach us until Tuesday. We shall be very glad to hear from our friend again and often:]

RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1858.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Son:—The Senatorial Branch of the Legislature has disposed of all or nearly all the bills that have been reported back from the several standing committees, and still have done but little of general interest to the State at large. There seems to be a disposition to do something if they could fall on some plan that would *cost nothing*. There are several bills of importance before the Committees of the Senate, undergoing amendments, modifications, &c., but it is feared by many that after all the most of them will meet the *same fate*.

[Our correspondent here details the proceedings on the election of Judge of the Supreme Court,] and adds that those who voted against Judge Ruffin on the 2d vote did so because they did not think it was doing him justice to give him a subordinate position on the Supreme Court, after having filled the place of Chief Justice of that Court for many years. I understand a bill was offered to make him the Chief Justice now, which would certainly be an act of great injustice to the other gentlemen who now preside there. It is generally admitted that Judge Ruffin will not accept the appointment—and I suppose it would be difficult to find another man in the State that would be *guilty of refusing it* if tendered to him.

In the House a resolution was offered on Friday by Mr. Benbury, declaring that Mr. Wm. Taylor of Chatham Co. is not entitled to a seat on this floor, he being "a minister of the gospel in the exercises of Pastoral Functions," which resolution was made the special order for Thursday next. Mr. Taylor thanked the gentleman for offering the resolution, stating that he wanted the question settled—that he had no fears for the result—but he disliked to be kept in suspense—he said "he felt like a young man just after courting a young lady—before he found out what she was going *to do about it.*" And *if* they should happen to decide that he is *not entitled to his seat*, I think he will be apt to feel like *an old man* when he found out what the lady *did "do about it,"* he will feel like he was shot at and *hit*. I think the general feeling is in Mr. Taylor's favor—he is a liberal, high minded worthy man—one whose place would be hard to fill. As far as the gentlemen themselves are concerned personally, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Haywood would be parted with reluctantly and with regret by all parties in the Legislature.

On Saturday Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved that the rules be suspended and the Coal Fields Rail Road Bill be taken up; which being agreed to, Mr. S. E. Williams of Caswell moved to amend the bill by striking out $600,000 and inserting $400,000. Mr. McKay stated that he knew the amendment would be offered—and as there were several gentlemen in both Houses who expressed a willingness to vote for the bill with that amendment, *he would accept it.* He went on to show that the N. C. Road had received $15,022 per mile; the Atlantic N. C. Road had received $14,100 per mile; the Western Extension had received $14,545 per mile; and if the Legislature should grant the Coal Field road the $600,000 asked for in this bill as it now stands, it would then have received less than any other road in the State, being $13,955 per mile—while its construction would do the State more good than any road in it. That other roads had received at least two-thirds of their cost per mile, and in some instances three-fourths. Still, if he could not get so much as others, he would accept the amendment; that the friends of this work were willing to back their judgment with their money. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvement, that it might be charged so as to correspond in all its parts with the amendment just offered. The bill has many strong friends here, and the prevailing opinion is that this amendment will secure its passage.

Saturday being the day set apart for the consideration of "private bills" nothing else was done of interest save a discussion which sprang up on the 2d reading of a bill to incorporate a Mining Co. in one of the Western Counties. Objections were urged against the establishment of these Companies for the reason that they are too often owned by men of straw, who come here from Wall Street, get in debt to our people, then go to New York, advertise millions of stock for sale, and after making as many "fancy operations" as they can there, leave some honest stockholder in North Carolina to pay the debts of the Corporation here, while they are beyond the reach of our laws. The bill was amended so as to require the President of the Co. to reside in this State; also making the individual Stockholders responsible for the debts of the Co., when it passed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

IDA.

Condensed from the Standard of Tuesday.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to establish Clingman County, (parts of Henderson, Jackson, and Haywood) being on its 2d reading, Mr. Edney pointed out the hardships under which a large portion of the people proposed to be reached by this bill, were suffering. Some of them were distant 46 miles from the county town of Henderson, and had to traverse a mountainous region in seasons when it was almost impassable. He then addressed himself to the question of population, and from its rapid progress in the county of Henderson since 1850, he argued to show that the increase was such as to place that matter at rest. He believed the population of Henderson was now double what was deemed necessary for a new county. But, as before stated, why link this question of population with the question, as it could not be possible to alter the scale of representation for fourteen years to come? The exigencies of the case were what he relied on. It was proposed in the bill to attach to a portion of Henderson those portions of Jackson and Haywood included in geographical line caused by steep mountains that almost interpose insurmountable barriers to the intercourse of people living in different parts of the same counties, as now constructed. He said he had been always averse to naming counties after men, and he proposed to amend the bill by striking out "Clingman" and inserting "Blue Ridge."

Mr. Steele said it was a point with him to vote on all questions according to their merits, and on all questions of this kind he allowed no sectional feelings to affect his judgment, but he viewed them in their effects on the State. In the establishment of new counties he considered population as the first necessity, and he would test the proposed county of Clingman by that rule. In 1850 Haywood contained 6656 white population; Henderson 5424; Macon 5840. Jackson had since been taken from two of these counties, Macon and Haywood. It was now proposed to take from Haywood, Jackson and Henderson a new county, which would undoubtedly have the effect of reducing some of these counties below the requisite population. Mr. Steele said that the parts taken from the counties he had named to make up the new one would leave some of them with a federal population of only 4,000 instead of 6,000 as required by law. Mr. Steele was determined to oppose all applications for new counties without the requisite population. He alluded to the Convention of 1835 and to the efforts there made to settle the inequalities of our system of representation, and he cautioned the Senate to be careful how they allowed these causes of trouble to creep in again upon us.

After some farther conversation, the bill was postponed to Wednesday.

The House resolution for the distribution of Emmons's Report passed.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Purdie introduced a bill to repeal 16th and 17th sec. chap. 70 of the Rev. Code entitled Militia.

The bill to secure a separate estate in personalty to *femes covert* was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

The bill concerning slaves was taken up.

Mr. Norwood proposed an amendment, "that an attempt by a slave, by assault or otherwise to kill and murder a white person be deemed a capital felony for which said slave shall suffer death."

Mr. Williams, who introduced the bill, accepted the amendment.

Mr. Kerr made an earnest appeal for the bill, and alluded to several recent instances of slaves attempting to murder their masters, yet the law only allowed whipping for such a crime.

Mr. Williams followed in support of the bill.

Mr. Dargan spoke strongly in reprobation of the bill, and moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr Norwood made a good argument in favor of the passage of such a law for the protection of the people of the slave states.

Mr. Smith was more in favor of ameliorating the law as it stood, than increasing its rigor; and was opposed to the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried—90 to 12.

The bill to establish the militia system was rejected.

The bill concerning magistrates in Onslow county. It allows 12 magistrates to act as County Court. An amendment made the act operative in all the counties of the State. Passed its second reading.

The bill authorizing the justices of Cumberland County Court to appoint a special term, passed its second reading.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 14.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from D. L. Swain and F. L. Hawks concerning procuring documents of the History of N. C. and putting them in a form for preservation. Sent to Senate with a proposition to print

The following among other engrossed bills were sent in from the Senate.

A bill to incorporate the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company.

A resolution in favor of Joseph Marshall of Stanly County.

A bill for the relief of the securities of Joshua Sykes of Union County.

Mr. Moore of New Hanover presented a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Lillington, out of the southern part of New Hanover.

The Greensborough and Danville R. R. bill was to-day reported unfavorably from the committee on Internal Improvements. A minority report was submitted.

Mr. Scales, a bill to incorporate Graham College.

The two Houses, to-day, passed bills abolishing the office of State Geologist. In the Senate the vote stood, yeas 30 nays 15; in the House, yeas 101, nays 5. Messrs. Morehead and Sparrow spoke against it. Mr. Sparrow is a young man; this was his first appearance as a speaker, and we were glad to see him engaged in so good a cause. His speech had good arguments in it, and his manner showed the fire of the orator. Mr. Morehead spoke with his usual ability; but nothing could avail; the cry was, the expenses of Prof. Emmons are equal to the yearly interest of $300,000, and it is necessary for the State to hold a tight hand on the Treasury.

A bill for the benefit of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. was rejected by yeas 41, nays 63.

The question of last session as to the 8 per cent. bonds of the N. C. R. R. was again discussed and the 7 per cent. struck out of the bill and 6 per cent. inserted. A motion will be made to reconsider on to-morrow. No other business of interest.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15.

In the House, to-day, speaking of things of a general interest, literally nothing was done. The only bill introduced which can lay claim to public notice was by Mr. Hutchings, to incorporate a company to build a Railroad from the Coalfields on Deep river to some point on the N. C. Railroad—at or west of Raleigh.

A number of bills were introduced to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts of certain counties. I think, from the number of such bills before the House, that a general bill will pass giving a majority of the Justices the right to abolish Jury trials as they may deem proper. I have heard this spoken of.

A bill by Mr. Chambers to distribute the Literary Fund on the white basis was on Monday killed by a parliamentary ruse—laying on table then moving to reconsider and laying the motion to reconsider on the table. This cuts off debate and avoids the main question. To-day a similar bill was rejected by a large majority.

The resolution to give Mr. Taylor his seat was to-day passed by yeas 94, nays 6. Mr. Taylor made an able speech, Messrs. Morehead, Kerr and Dortch followed him, favoring his cause. Mr. Morehead in the course of his speech paid an eloquent tribute to the memory and services of Dr. David Caldwell of the Revolution. He said that Divine had this provision inserted in the Constitution, and that it was intended to apply to Pastors as the English Church had them—heads of parishes, who collected the tithes, &c.

Judge Ruffin has accepted the appointment of Supreme Court Judge.

In the Senate a bill to appoint tax collectors in the several counties of the State was discussed at length and rejected.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh.

Mr. Davidson, a resolution that the Finance Committee inquire into the expediency of re-chartering the Bank of the State.

The Danville Connection is the order for Tuesday next in the House. No day has yet been set for the bill to aid your Road. Gov. Morehead alluded to it very flatteringly in his speech upon the Wil. & Wel. bill yesterday.

We shall have a word to say to the Fayetteville Observer to-morrow.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Thus saith the Herald of Tuesday, to hand this morning. Its issue of yesterday, with "the word to say," though due to-day, has not arrived. Whilst waiting patiently for it, we take occasion to contrast the efforts to injure the sale of Hawks's History, by the Herald and its correspondent, (if that correspondent be not a myth,) with the course of *every other paper*, in or out of the State, in which we have seen the work noticed.

We have before us notices of the work from twenty-five papers. In one case there was a mere announcement of the receipt of the book, but the Editors manifested their appreciation of it by marking our advertisement of it for insertion for a whole year, instead of the one or two insertions for which we had paid them. One Editor returned the money we had sent him to pay for the advertisement (which he generously publishes without charge) in an exceedingly complimentary letter. Others marked the advertisement for 3 months, and others for an indefinite period, nearly all for a longer time than we paid for. Of the twenty-five, twenty-four have kindly and complimentary notices of the author and *his* work, (which we need not quote as there is no controversy on that point;)—six of them have two several notices in different issues; and thirteen of them, as follows, directly compliment *the publishers* for the style in which the work is "gotten up":—

It is a beautiful octavo volume of 600 pages, exceedingly well printed on fine paper.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

It is clearly and beautifully printed, and handsomely bound.—*Winston Sentinel.*

A handsomely bound copy.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Is gotten up in a very superior style.—*Newbern Progress.*

A handsome 8vo volume.—*Salem Press.*

In its typographical execution and binding, presents a very neat and handsome appearance.—*Newbern New Era.*

A large octavo volume, handsomely gotten up.—*Biblical Recorder.*

It is very finely gotten up.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A beautiful octavo volume of 600 pages, exceedingly well printed on fine paper.—*Newbern Gazette.*

The volume contains some 600 handsomely printed pages.—*Wil. Journal.*

Mr. Hale deserves the thanks of his fellow-citizens for issuing such a work from the press. He is just the man to do such things—wide awake, patriotic, and anxious to make the State some better for his having lived in it. * * * The work is elegantly published.—*Wilson Ledger.*

And the following *since* the Herald's attack upon the binding and the paper:—

An extensive sale is due to them both [the author and the publishers.]—*Carpel Hill Gazette.*

It is printed in the best style of the typographic art, as a History of the Old North State should be, and reflects great credit upon the skill of the publishers.—*Iredell Express.*

Printed on fine white paper with clear readable type, and bound in a very handsome manner. Surely, no North Carolinian who has any State pride or patriotism can fail to appreciate the labors of this talented son of Carolina in collecting and arranging the materials for this valuable work, or the successful efforts of the publishers in placing it so handsomely before the public. It is in every respect an honor to the State, and should therefore find a place in every library, and its contents a store-house in every mind.—*Extract from a communication in the last Charlotte Democrat.*

There now, after that we think we can afford—however much it has surprised us—to be abused by that pink of "taste for symmetry and neatness," the Wilmington Herald—*solus.* We don't dispute their taste in theatricals and regattas—for we never read one of their many and long articles on those subjects—but we do contend that they are not qualified to criticise books. They are in a worse fix than the juryman who complained of his "eleven obstinate associates"—the Herald has at least thirteen such.

"CALL YOU THIS BACKING YOUR FRIENDS? A PLAGUE ON SUCH BACKING."—That myth of the Wilmington Herald, "A Wilmington Subscriber," comes to the aid of the Editors thereof by a warning to them against a controversy with us, for, says he—

"It makes no possible difference whether he is right or wrong, he will go on just the same, and his antagonist must be cautious indeed if he don't in the end get the advantage of him."

These *he's* and *him's* are a little confused—slightly befuddled as it were—but the meaning is that the Editors of the Herald have been grievously worsted in a controversy of their own seeking, even though, in the "Subscriber's" opinion, they have right on their side. And the Herald is green enough to publish this, and thus confess itself incompetent to conduct a controversy with all the advantage of truth on its side.

The Herald is mistaken. We are careful to start *right;* and then to maintain our ground. Whenever wrong, we frankly confess and atone.

IMPORTANT.—By the steamer Washington, from Nicaragua, accounts were received of an alleged British outrage, which, if true, may lead to the most serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. The following are the particulars, briefly narrated:

The Washington reached San Juan on the 18th November, and found in port the American frigate Savannah and sloop-of-war Jamestown; also the British ships Leopard and Valorous. Sir William Gore Ousely was on board the latter.

The Nicaraguan government refused permission to land the passengers of the Washington, alleging that they were fillibusters. A steamer was, however, sent to Granada to obtain permission to land the passengers.

The Washington was boarded by the officers of the British ships who asked to see the passenger list, and also for information as to whether she had munitions of war on board; but they did not insist on raising the hatches, and then left suddenly. Boats from the Leopard then went to the mouth of the Colorado to intercept 250 men who were reported to have landed there from the Washington on the previous night.

Colonel Childs, the company's agent, returned from Granada without accomplishing any arrangement. On the contrary, the boat was not allowed to pass Fort San Carlos without an officer and a file of soldiers on board.

The government, however, became finally satisfied that there were no fillibusters either on the Washington or Hermann, and the steamer was permitted to land at Virgin Bay. No orders having come for the passengers of the Washington to go forward by the mail route; they remained on board and returned to New York.

This affair has produced great excitement at Washington. But the truth of the story is questioned, and we must suppose with reason, for we cannot believe that the officers of the Savannah and Jamestown would have permitted the British thus to insult our flag.

North Carolina Conference.—We note nothing of interest in the first three days proceedings of the body now in session at Newbern; Bishop Kavanaugh presiding and Rev. W. E. Pell Secretary.

On the 4th day, as we learn from the reports in the Newbern Progress, "The name of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., being called, Dr. Wm. Carter objected to the passage of his character, as he had charges to prefer against him. Dr. Deems requested that the doors should be opened during the investigation of the charges; the request was granted by a vote of the Conference.

"The charges were then read by Dr. Carter, which embrace the original charges preferred by Dr. Wm. A. Smith against Dr. Deems, at the sessions of conference, held at Pittsboro' in 1854, and an additional charge of immorality, with six specifications. (Not reported.)

"Dr. Carter went into an argument to show that the old charges might now be rightfully preferred and tried because, first, the settlement at Pittsboro' was not a legal trial, secondly that two of the Bishops had expressed an informal opinion that it was not a legal trial, and, thirdly, that Dr. Deems himself had declared

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

We condense from the Standard of Thursday such of the proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday last as are not fully reported in the last Observer.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Douthitt introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to incorporate the Bank of Lexington.

Mr. Leach, a bill and memorial to establish a new county by the name of King.

The bill relating to auctioneers and auctions was passed, after explanations from Mr. Houston that it provides for the appointment of auctioneers by the commissioners of incorporated towns, and in counties where there are no such towns, by the county courts. It also remedies a defect in the revenue law, which authorizes sheriffs to collect a tax of 5 per cent. on the gross sales of auctioneers, without regard to sums received in such sales on goods exempt from taxation.

The Geological Survey Debate.

The bill to repeal the law providing for the survey, being up, Mr. Battle of Nash, who introduced the bill, said that he had carefully examined the comptroller's reports for the last two years, and he found an expenditure for that period of $9,000, which added to other expenses connected with the survey made nearly $11,000; and he would like to know, in the name of heaven, how that could benefit the State. If the survey was useful he would be the last man to oppose it. But where does Dr. Emmons spend his time? Mostly about Raleigh; then he takes a flying trip to some part of the State, goes off to New York, writes out a long report and then prints it at a great cost to the State. How was the existence of such an office, filled by such an officer, to do good to the State? And if ever it could do good, this was not the time. If we are not going to spend more money, what was the use of having Professor Emmons. The Legislature made all the offices it could, and then it turned round and made the office of geologist,—(laughter)—just as they did when they made a superintendent of common schools, which had never done any good. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. McDonald of Moore thought this a poor time for levity, and a most unfortunate subject for ridicule. The subject had affected the credit of the State abroad and had enhanced the value of her bonds. But for the existence of the office now sought to be abolished all our mineral wealth might have lain dormant for half a century to come. The Senator from Nash had asked what Prof. Emmons had done. Did the Senator know that a commission had been sent out by the Secretary of the Navy to examine into the coal and iron deposits of Deep River? And did he not know that the labors of Dr. Emmons had resulted in *that?* That fact alone—having opened the eyes of the national government to the vastness of our resources—was sufficient in itself, if there were nothing else, to answer the question, what had he done.

Mr. McDonald touched upon the importance of the proposed national work with reference to the future of the South. And then he dwelt on the stimulus given to the investment of capital by the reports of Dr. Emmons. But it appeared that though the bill intended the abolition of the office, the arguments of Mr. Battle were directed at Dr. Emmons. Why not strike at the man directly and not at the office? Dr. Emmons had not been in Nash, though! He, Mr. McDonald, did not know that; but if true, there were many other counties he had not been in. The survey of the State was a work of time and could not be gone through in a day. A clamor had been raised about ten or eleven thousand dollars. What of that? It had enabled land owners on Deep river to sell property which could not command, three or four years ago, six or seven thousand dollars, for sums varying from sixty to seventy thousand, and in one case even a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. McDonald concluded by declaring it an act of injustice to abolish the office till every part of the State had received the benefits of the survey.

Mr. Steele had been one of the original supporters of the bill creating the office, and had raised his voice time after time against its abolition, in order to give the incumbent time to remedy the defects complained of. He was now satisfied that there was no disposition on the part of Dr. Emmons to carry out the original intention of the office. The matter was becoming worse and worse—the greatest interest of the State was neglected—the great agricultural interest. He looked at this question without regard to locality. The Senator from Moore was blinded by the benefits accruing to his own section, without ever considering the injures inflicted on others. Decent attention had been paid to but a few counties. Not one tenth of the State had been examined in a manner to do credit to a school boy. He denied that our character abroad depended on Dr. Emmons' exertions; and stated that our bonds sold higher before that gentleman set foot on our soil—that if anything could be deduced from his exertions, on that score; he had cursed us rather than otherwise. But Dr. Emmons had nothing whatever to do with our credit abroad.

He said the original bill embraced the great interest of agriculture, and instead of paying some attention to that, Dr. Emmons' labors had been confined to the Deep River region and a few counties adjoining. He alluded to the annual appropriation of $5,000, and asked if the Senate thought that was all.

There was the cost of printing common woodcuts, representing pictures of little fishes and dead tadpoles. (Laughter.) And Mr. S. pictured to the Senate the room formerly consecrated by the eloquence and learning of our most eminent judges, now filled with rocks and birds, which had no more connection with North-Carolina than with the man in the moon. Dr. Emmons had not done his duty—the objects of his office were not carried out. The only way to reach the evil was to strike at the root and abolish the office. When the proper man was found, the Legislature could re-enact it. As to the allusion to the means of defence in protecting the South, all he would say was, if they depended upon the labors of Dr. Emmons, they rested upon a weak foundation. Mr. S. denied the conclusion as to the national works being attributed to Dr. Emmons. The State could buy his books manufactured in his private study much cheaper than it obtains them now. And Mr. S. doubted if the State reaped the sole benefit from those books; for, he asked, can they not be found in every State in the Union, and the copy right ought to be with us. He had heard of their being bought in the city of New York. In conclusion, he asserted that the character of the Egypt coal mines and the capital invested in them, were attributable to none other than Dr. Jackson, of Boston.

Mr. Donnell said that not one argument pertinent to the subject had been urged by the friends of this bill. It was proposed by the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist. Had one single remark from either of the Senators who had spoken in its support, been urged against the institution? The Senator from Richmond had approved it, and still sanctioned the objects of it. If it be properly carried out, that Senator was and would continue to be a supporter of it. What argument was that against the institution? Merely because they had a man whom they allege to be unfit for the office! Mr. D. would assume that Dr. Emmons was unfit for the office. Who put him there? Had the Senate not the manliness to demand his ejection by a direct vote? The incumbency of such an officer was no reason for the abolition of the office. If he was unfit for the station, he, Mr. D. called upon the Senate to instruct the Governor that he had appointed the wrong man and to demand his removal. That was the real state of the question before the Senate. When Dr. Emmons was put upon his trial he, Mr. D., would enter into the investigation fearlessly, and if he found him incompetent he would go for instructing the Governor to remove him.

Mr. Edney moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and instructing the Governor to remove Dr. Emmons, and obtain a competent person to fill his place. He, Mr E., believed the office necessary. The people of N. C. were too slow to enquire into and examine our mineral and agricultural resources; and he was willing to pay any reasonable sum to a competent man. All he had to say relative to Prof. Emmons was that he had fallen short of doing his work. An officer should be found to visit all the counties of the State and deliver lectures, &c. He said his only object was to get rid of our present distinguished Professor.

Mr. Pool coincided with the views of Mr. Donnell. The alleged facts assigned as reasons, did not apply. Not one word had been heard against the policy of the office. The Senator from Richmond was opposed to this office, because the incumbent's shortcomings were becoming worse and worse. Admit that this was so; what then? The remedy was, the Governor should have removed the incumbent, and he had not done so. Mr. Steele's argument went to show that as times were, the proper officer could not be got; therefore, he went for the abolition of the office. That was not a sufficient reason for him. There was a power in the State to remove this incompetent man—he who disposes of copyrights belonging to the State. No competent man! Where was Dr. Jackson, whose competency had developed the resources of Deep River? If Dr. Emmons was incompetent, let us not leave the work undone, but see that the appointing power gets one who is.

Mr. Steele denied saying *he* would be in favor of re-enacting the office in a certain event. He had said the *Legislature* could. He also denied the inference as to Dr. Jackson. He said that Dr. J. had done *more* to develope the Deep River region, than Dr. E. He had no great faith in *him* either. He thought him a humbug, like many other professed geologists. He admitted his blows were aimed more at the officer than the office. The only way to estimate its good was by its effect. If things grew worse, the inference was, they would continue so.

Mr. Cherry, in reply to the allegations of the neglect of agricultural interests, drew attention to the printed volume now lying on each member's desk, devoted exclusively to that subject, and showing Dr. Emmons had even penetrated Nash, though the Senator from that county was not aware of it. He contended that the charges must recoil upon the Governor, though they were not sustained. In conclusion, he declared it was news to him that the minerals of Deep River were not discovered, practically, by Dr. Emmons.

Mr. Cunningham could not see what had been done by Dr. Emmons. A survey of the State was unlike a branch of government—it should come to an end at some time. It was reasonable to look for some signs of its termination now, since it had been going on for several years.

Mr. Pool protested against his people being deprived of the benefits of the survey because, as alleged, the appointing power would not remove an incompetent man. The second proposition was to instruct the Governor to remove him. He was not prepared to instruct the Governor. He could not support either of these propositions. And shall we, he asked, be compelled to put another construction on this matter, and say that the Governor has not the independence to remove an incompetent man, unless *instructed* by the Legislature? He was not disposed to adopt *that*, even. Then, it is said, the Governor is imposed upon. Well, that said in set terms, that the Governor is too *dull* to know when he is imposed upon. For my part, concluded Mr. P., I am not prepared to say *that* either.

Mr. Ashe would not be drawn into the discussion. The question with him was will the Legislature continue this office at a cost of the interest on $200,000, while it refused aid to works necessary to reach the wealth disclosed by this survey? It was nearly half of the sum required by some of these works. He advised lopping off all unnecessary expenses. His vote on the bill was predicated on the uselessness of the office.

Mr. Pitchford believed Dr. Emmons had faithfully and competently done his work; but how long was it to continue? If it went on as it was now doing, there would hardly be an end to it in fifty years. He thought the office had existed long enough.

Mr. Cherry and Mr. Speight concurred wth Mr. Ashe.

Mr. Ramsay would support the present law, but would like a postponement for consideration. He spoke of the importance of the survey as rising above the mere question of dollars and cents. If Dr. Emmons was not fit for the office, some one could be got who was.

Mr. Walkup renewed the amendment of Mr. Edney, with an addition. Rejected.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill and was decided in the affirmative as follows:

For the bill.—Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Battle, Brown, Carmichael, Cherry, Cowper, Cunningham, Davidson, Davis, Dillard, Dobson, Douthitt, Edney, Guyther, Humphrey, Leach, Martin, Mills, Person, Pitchford, Reinhardt, Speight, Steel, Taylor, Thomas, Walkup, Ward, Whitaker, and Williams—30.

Against the bill.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Blount, Boyd, Donnell, Flanner, Gorrell, Houston, McDonald, McDowell, Miller, Pool, Ramsay, Straughn, Turner and Worth—15.

On Wednesday, Mr. Brown, reported in favor of the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, with an unimportant amendment.

Mr. Edney, in favor of the bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Railroad Company.

Also a substitute for the bill to amend the charter of the W. C. and R. Railroad Co., and recommend its passage.

The bill providing for the appointment of tax collectors by the County Courts was put on its second reading.

Mr. Edney had introduced this bill. It relieved sheriffs of an onerous duty, great labor and heavy responsibility. The sheriffs in his section were willing to give up the collection of taxes. The present system worked much evil by sheriffs indulging the people to secure their votes, and upon the eve of going out of office, coming down upon them for the whole of their arrears at once. The revenue of the State suffered by the escape of unlisted property, which he attributed to the want of time and opportunity of sheriffs, and a fear of the ill favor of the people. He thought the election of sheriff should never have been given to the people, and instanced the want of order and the confusion in our courts resulting from this dread of popular displeasure. The bill would remedy much of this; and as the collector's interest would be involved in the collections, the interest of the State would be better subserved and all taxable property listed. No additional expense was contemplated, as it was proposed to pay the collector the same per centage now paid to sheriffs. He alluded to the startling fact that in proportion as the valuation of real estate went up, the revenue from it went down; and he ventured to affirm that in five years the increase in the revenue would be from 10 to 30 per cent. on the present valuation if the bill were adopted.

Mr. Worth admitted some of the evils pointed out by Mr. Edney; but thought that when magistrates were paid a reasonable compensation (as provided by a bill now pending,) the lists of taxables would be more carefully taken. The duty now imposed on sheriffs was not complained of in his section, and he considered the bill a great innovation without sufficient cause.

Mr. Donnell was opposed to the creation of a new set of officers without urgent necessity. In view of frauds, he was opposed to unite the lister and the collector in one person. It destroyed the system of checks, and was dangerous as inviting frauds. If the magistrates were not fit to take the lists, they were the last men to be entrusted with the appointing power. One man could not do the whole work; besides, the other duties of sheriffs in most counties would not pay, and no decent man, fit for the office, could be induced to take it, without the income from collections of revenue. If the revenue was going down as valuation went up, the fault was not in the sheriff, as he merely collected the amount of the tax list.

Mr. Turner said this was a call for a regiment of 850 officeholders. He did not deny there were local grievances, but that was no reason why the law should be repealed. He admitted five per cent. was ample pay for collectors. Some of our sheriffs made more money out of it than some of our Judges received as salary. Taxes were increased every year, and still the same per centage was paid. If this was wrong, reduce the commissions. The practice of appointing tax collectors had worked confusion in other States. Our system was plainer and as efficacious as the other. If men did not give in all their taxable property, they were guilty of perjury, and would go to hell—and he did not suppose the bill now before the Senate proposed a worse punishment. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Gorrell followed also in opposition to the bill. If the election of sheriffs by the people were the cause of all this trouble, the law had better be repealed. The effect of the proposed change would be to reduce the office of sheriff to a level with that of constable, and a corresponding effect on the character of the law itself, would be the result.

The bill was rejected.

The bill to establish Clingman County was further debated without a decision. The points of discussion were: "Was population an indispensable necessary in the establishment of new counties; has the Legislature power to establish counties for municipal and local purposes, without regard to representation; and if the Legislature has the power to erect and abolish counties, has it not the power to restrict and restrain in their establishment. Mr. Edney denied the first, and maintained the second and third propositions, and Messrs. Pool and Donnell were opposed to Mr. Edney's views."

In the Commons, on Tuesday the bill abolishing the office of State geologist was read and Mr. Dargan claimed the credit of having had this bill passed four years ago, though the vote was rescinded in his absence. He was still opposed to continuing the office, and made one of his usual vehement and humorous attacks upon Prof. Emmons, the museum in the capitol, and every thing connected with the geological survey.

Mr. Reeves who introduced the bill, made a strong appeal to abolish the office.

The bill passed 2d reading by a vote of 101 to 5.

Mr. Reeves moved to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its third reading. Rejected.

Mr. Morehead in moving the reconsideration of the vote, passing the bill, made a strong appeal against the decision of the House. He pointed out the benefits conferred upon the State by Mr. Emmons' exertions. The passage of the bill would be considered as casting censure upon Gov. Bragg and the Literary Board, who had the appointment and superintendence of the geological survey.

Mr. Sparrow spoke on the same side, as reported in our last. But the motion to reconsider was tabled.

On Wednesday, Mr. Reeves moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill abolishing the geological survey. Rejected again. So that the House seems to hesitate about finishing the work so eagerly begun.

The bill to give the election of C. and M. E's to the people passed 2d reading, 79 to 26.

From the Wilmington Journal.

A Suggestion.—Inasmuch as the members of of our present Legislature, or a majority of them, seem determined to kill off indiscriminately every measure that comes before them, it is respectfully suggested that they finish the good work by killing themselves off. If any feel patriotically inclined to commit suicide, we would state, for their information, that there is capital drowning ground any where along our wharves—deep water and a strong under-tow. The Christmas holidays, now rapidly approaching, will afford a pleasant leisure for the performance of the above act of patriotic devotion.

Seriously, are not Legislatures and legislators queer people? Here in North Carolina, some time ago, we were running Railroads to Beaufort Harbor, where there was no trade, and the State was getting bled to death. We were appropriating money to carry the Western Extension through the bowels of the Blue Ridge, and all other ridges, to the Tennessee line. We were giving State credit and State money to that——. well we will not say what,—but to the N. C. Railroad. We were buying a bad white-pine-looking cast of Houdon's Washington, for more than twice its value; and now all these expenses incurred, or the works commenced with them, might go to the devil before our Legislature would give a cent to fence them in, or keep them from rotting. We had the fever some time ago. We have got the chill now. And, to tell the truth, we don't much wonder. We have seen so many patriots with axes to grind, the people, to use old Mr. Benton's expression, have been so much bamboozled, that they have lost all faith. But a Legislature composed of able and sensible men, the ablest General Assembly that has convened for years, ought to be above mere panic terrors—he prepared to act intelligently, as well as economically—in fact to proceed with *true* economy. And, by the way, speaking of economy, we think both Houses might set a sublime example of respect for the weakness of the State purse, by refusing, unanimously and magnanimously, to touch a cent of the *per diem* compensation. They would then be acting up to the high standard they have established. They would be setting aside a wasteful precedent, established by former extravagant Legislatures, and, above all, they would be restoring that grand and glorious equilibrium between "preach and pay," which is dear to the heart alike of saint, of savage and of sage.

But the session is not over yet. We trust that before it concludes, wiser and more consistent councils will prevail. We have no idea that the Legislature should plunge into extravagance or reckless expenditure. We only trust that it may not be guilty of that most ruinous of all kinds of extravagance, which, under the guise of economy, sacrifices the results of former labors and expenditures—shuts down upon meritorious objects, when doing so implies neither more nor less than flat injustice, and, through a panic fear, refuses to again lend credit to those who have never abused it.

We desire to speak respectfully of and feel respectfully towards the Legislature of our State. It embraces among its members, in both Houses, a large proportion of intelligence and character. It is only necessary that it should act in a manner worthy of itself—we feel hurt when it does not and we express our feelings pretty plainly. We care little for honied words or courtly phrases.

W. C. & R. Railroad.—Mr. Guion, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, is here. He is insisting upon an alteration in the charter, whereby the company can command some of the State's aid soon. Instead of waiting for the completion of the sections, he asks an advance of four hundred thousand dollars for the eastern and three hundred and fifty thousand for the western end, in order that the work may be done forthwith, the bridges built, &c. He has nearly made an arrangement with a Deep river man for the supply of iron at fifty dollars per ton. This is a saving to our people, and something new in our State.

Ral. Cor. Wades Argus.

Railroad Meeting.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this place, was held in the Court House on Tuesday night, condemnatory of the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road, as surveyed by the company through this county.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

OVERSEER WANTED,

TO take charge of a FARM. Apply to
JOHN P. McLEAN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20. 74*2t

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Second Quarter of my School in the "DONALDSON ACADEMY" opened the 13th inst.

TERMS:

TUITION (DUE FROM TIME OF ENTERING) PER QUARTER OF TEN WEEKS.

Latin and Greek	$12 50
Latin	10 00
English	7 50
Contingent	25

It is very desirable that pupils be entered *immediately.*

JESSE R. McLEAN, A. M., Principal.
Dec. 18. 72-1w.

FISH! FISH!!

MULLETS, very large and fat.
MACKEREL;
CODFISH;
POTATOES, &c., &c.
For sale at the Family Grocery by
D. ANDERSON.

SUGAR HOUSE SIRUP;

CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER;
WHITE LEAF LARD, &c.
For sale by D. ANDERSON.

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER Lot of those Large WHITE CABBAGES, at the Family Grocery by
D. ANDERSON.
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MONEY STOLEN!

ON the 1st inst. my house was entered by some unknown person and between $200 and $300 taken from my trunk.

Any intelligence will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address
MRS. FLORA McFARLAND
Montrose, Cumberland Co., N. C., Dec. 15. [72-2t
Carolinian 2 times.

Godey's Lady's Book for January 1859

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 14, 1858.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov'r 1. 59-tf

KEROSENE OIL.

Advance in Price.

I AM now selling Kerosene Oil AT $1 75 PER GALLON, the 'Kerosene Oil Company' having advanced their price on the 10th inst.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov'r 15. 63-

FRESH TEAS,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

For Medical Use.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY;
Old Holland Gin;
" Port Wine;
Golden Sherry;
Old Madeira;
Claret;
Byass's Porter, Qts. and Pts.;
Younger's Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs;
Lucca Oil, (salad.)
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Dec'r 10. 71itf

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY;

Churchill's Syr. Hyphophosphites;
Cinnamon; Mace; Cloves; Spice;
Mustard; Pepper; Nutmegs; &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Dec'r 10. 71itf

OIL AND PAINTS.

BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL;
PURE TRAIN OIL;
TANNER'S OIL;
LINSEED OIL;
WHITE LEAD AND SNOW ZINC.
Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
Dec. 4, 1858. 69-tf

D. W. BOWMAN K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.
Sept. 17, 1858. 47itf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1858.

John Waddill, Jr., vs. John A. Gilchrist.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional rendered for amount of Plaintiff's Debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Gilchrist is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in Oct'r A. D. 1858.
A. H. McNEILL, Clk.
73*4w]

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, an attempt was made by Mr. Clingman to call up his resolution in relation to Central American Affairs and the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Lost, yeas 24, nays 25.

Mr. Stuart moved to take up the bill granting a portion of the public domain for the establishment and support of agricultural colleges in the several States. Rejected, yeas 24, nays 24.

Among the memorials presented were, one from a New York lunatic, another from an Arkansas lunatic, (both on the subject of slavery,) and another from James O. Wright & Co., book publishers in New York, setting forth that they are the publishers of an authentic copy of the "Mormon Bible," that on the examination of this work there will be found no warrant in its pages for many of the practices which prevail among the blinded followers of this miserable imposture, but that poylgamy and all licentious practices are denounced throughout under the severest penalties. They say that it is the opinion of persons entitled to great respect, that the most efficient means of winning back the victims of this widespread delusion would be to give the "Book of Mormon" a large and free circulation throughout the United States, and for that purpose ask Congress to purchase copies of their reprint for gratuitous circulation; laid on the table.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the case of Judge Watrous of Texas was disposed of, the House, by a large majority, refusing to impeach him.

On Thursday, after debate, another effort by Mr. Clingman to call up his Clayton Bulwer resolutions was defeated. Mr. Bell spoke in favor of the Pacific Railroad. Adjourned to Monday.

On Thursday and Friday, nothing of interest. Adjourned to Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 16.

The Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The missing steamer, Indian Empire, has arrived at Liverpool.

Commercial.—Cotton.—Sales for the past week, 38,000 bales—exporters taking 3,500, and speculators 1,000—market closing quiet, at a decline on the finer and inferior qualities of ¼d; Middling declined 1-16d. Stock in port 330,000 bales, 247,000 American. Breadstuffs have slightly declined. Spirits steady—39½ a 40s. Rosin 3s. 4d. a 4s.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Important Message from the President.—The President has sent to Congress, but it was not presented to-day, a message covering an official report of the recent boarding of the steamer *Washington*, at San Juan.

The President does not make a recommendation as to the course to be pursued, but merely introduces the subject to the notice of Congress.

The Report contains the correspondence of Com. McIntosh, who says in effect, that when the British officers boarded the *Washington* (he) Com. McIntosh called on Oldham for explanations. The latter disclaimed all intention to search, but said he had boarded her to get the news, and see an English officer who was known to be aboard as a passenger. That his visit was no departure from the the usual custom. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and his secretary explained the matter in a similar way—the latter remarking that the right of search had been abandoned.

Com McIntosh thinks the explanation was satisfactory, fair and frank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

Our Controversy with Great Britain.—The States newspaper of this evening publishes, authoritatively, the views of the Administration with regard to Central America. The purport of the article is that England is about to consummate new treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, in which she voluntarily retires her protectorate of Mosquito and surrenders the posession of the Ruatan islands. This effected, the contested construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty will become obsolete, rendering its abrogation by us unnecessary.

N. C. Conference.—On the 15th inst, as we learn from the Newbern Progress, the case of Rev. C. F. Deems was resumed. Bishop Kavanaugh read his decisions on the questions submitted to him yesterday, whereupon Dr. Carter repeated his desire and intention of withdrawing the second charge and specifications (the first charge and specifications having been ruled out under the Bishop's decision of Monday.)

A resolution with an historical preamble, declaring the trial of Dr. Deems at Pittsborough in 1854 a legal trial and acquittal, and embodying an endorsement of the sentiments expressed by a resolution of the Conference at Greensboro,' in 1856, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. Deems asked for a certified copy of all the proceedings in his case, from the record, which was, on motion, granted.

On the same day, the Conference voted on what is generally known as the "expunging resolutions;" that is, to strike from the General Rules the section forbidding the buying and selling slaves. The roll was called and the result announced, for expunging, eighty-six; against none.

On Thursday, the following names were nominated as Trustees, to the Board of Directors of Normal College, to fill vacancies in that body. Rev. J. W. Tucker and Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt—Henry Lilly, of Fayetteville; Col. W. S. G. Andrews, of Goldsboro'; S. D. Wallace, of Wilmington; Thos. W. Harris, of Halifax; J. F. Clark, of Washington, and Henry B. Short, of Plymouth.

N. H. D. Wilson elected Trustee of the Conference in place of R. O. Burton, resigned.

R. I. Carson resigned as Trustee of Greensboro' Female College and Wm. E. Pell elected to fill the vacancy.

The Supreme Court—Will commence its winter term in this City on Thursday, the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows:

Jan. 3,	those from the	I	circuit.
" 10,	" "	V	"
" 17,	" "	II	"
" 24,	" "	III	"
" 31,	" "	IV	"
Feb. 7,	" "	VI & VII	circuits.

Raleigh Standard.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec. 16.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for Deep River mfg Co, R SFrench, S W Errant, J J Gilchrist, Rockfish Co, A D Brown, G W Sperling, Jones & Sperling, N C & M Jerrall, Worth & Utley, R Little, G & L Brandt, A A McKethan, G Harriss, G H Makepeace, Stedman & Horne, Jrs, W H Carver, C T Haigh & Sons, Elkin mfg Co, H Parks & Co, J N Smith, A Holmes, Jr, Mrs M Banks, H Lamb, E J Lilly, H L Myrover & Co, Robt Mitchell, F W Swan

Lutterloh's Line. Dec. 18.—Steamers Fanny, Rowan, Flat Elliott, with passengers and goods for E L Pemberton, G W Williams & Co, B Rose, T S Lutterloh, Page & Surles, R Mitchell, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, Stedman & Horne, C B Cook, J Martine, Geo McNeill, Maj McLean, C T Haigh, J A J Bradford, J A Worth.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1858

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

☞ ***Christmas.***—It would be almost impracticable for us to issue a paper on Monday next without depriving ourselves and those employed in the Office of the chance to observe Saturday as a holiday. We propose, therefore, to issue the Semi-Weekly Observer on Thursday, as usual, and the Weekly Observer on Friday next; omitting altogether the Semi-Weekly of Monday next. Advertisers take notice.

THE PLAN OF A BANK.—Recurring to Mr Devereux's Pamphlet, to which we briefly alluded on Thursday, we propose to offer some remarks, and state such objections as present themselves to our minds, in the belief that so important a subject calls for the fullest enquiry.

The author sets out with the supposition that it is "the settled policy of the Legislature to extend the lines of Railroads, and as one of the means of doing this, to continue the issuing of State bonds;" and argues "that a sound and well regulated banking system is necessary to execute this policy."

After some general remarks the author states the following plan of re-charter of the Bank of the State:

1st. Let it have a capital of $3,000,000, with prescribed branches. Let five-sixths of the capital be paid in gold and silver or its equivalent, and one-sixth in State bonds. Give it power to deal in gold and silver, coined and uncoined, in promissory notes made payable at its offices, in foreign or domestic bills of exchange, and in bonds of the State of North Carolina.

2d. Empower all the small local banks now existing, to subscribe their capital to that of the proposed bank, subject to just provisions for bad debts, &c., &c., subject to the obligation to pay one-sixth of the capital thus added in State bonds, and provide, in the event of such subscription by the small banks, the capital of the proposed bank shall be increased to the extent of such subscription and that a branch of the new bank shall be established at the places of business of such subscribing local banks, unless there is already one in that place.

3d. Direct that the principal bank and its branches shall receive on all payments and on deposit the notes of its and their issue; that its directors may decide what other, if any, bank issue shall be so received; that on *all* payments to be made by them for any purpose whatever, they shall use nothing but gold and silver coin, or notes of its and their issue, unless in the single excepted case of the party receiving the payment, wishing a check upon the principal bank or one of its branches, which they may give if their convenience permits; provide that no note under five dollars, and none above it which is not a multiple of five, shall be issued.

4th. Direct that the proposed bank and its branches, *shall at their* convenience, return all the bank issues and checks which they have received in the course of their business, to the bank bound to redeem them, and shall receive in payment their own liabilities, and for the balance shall demand specie or its equivalent, authorizing the creditor bank, upon exchanges, to suffer the balance to lie at interest for a period not exceeding three months.

5th. Direct that all the funds of the Board of Education now vested in any bank stock shall be withdrawn as soon as it can be done without loss, and be vested in State bonds.

6th. Provide that the bank shall, at any time, lend the State a sum not to exceed in amount $200,000, at six per centum per annum, to be secured by the faith of the State upon your resolution.

7th. That in the purchase of bills of exchange upon points out of this State the bank may charge interest for the time the bill has to run, and one-half of one per centum in addition thereto, and in the sale of their own sight checks, a premium not to exceed one-half of one per cent.

8th. Provide that all the funds of the State shall be deposited in such bank or banks as may be constituted as the one proposed, in proportion to their capital: provided, that the Governor and Council of State shall be satisfied of their safety, and if not thus satisfied, authorize them to select a place of safety.

9th. Forbid the bank ever paying any interest whatever upon its deposits, unless they have no means of discharging them in specie, in which event they may pay interest for a delayed call.

10th. Forbid the discount line of the bank, including in it bills of exchange running to maturity but not due, ever to exceed double the amount of capital paid in cash, one-half of that vested in State bonds, and one-half of the average deposits.

11th. Direct that the Cashier shall, after a dividend is declared, provided it exceeds six per centum per annum, deduct from the amount due each stockholder, a per centage equal to that levied under the general tax law upon the interest received, and shall pay the amount thus deducted to the Treasurer for the use of the State, and that no other tax shall be levied upon the corporation or the stock vested in it; prescribe that all net profits shall be annually divided.

12th. Upon a refusal of the bank to pay its issues or any deposit in specie, authorize the holder of the notes or the depositor, to recover 12 per centum per annum interest, and to move for judgment for the amount of principal and interest in any court of record in the State, unless the refusal to pay specie be sanctioned by the Governor and Council, and, in such case, authorize the holder to recover only in due course of law, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum; but provide that during the period when the refusal to pay in specie is thus sanctioned, no dividend of profit shall be made.

13th. Direct that the cashiers of all banks in the State shall make weekly returns, on oath, to the Governor, of the amount of specie in their vaults; the amount of exchange funds they hold, distinguishing between that paid and that running to maturity; that of their discounts, as well of promissory notes as domestic bills of exchange; the amount of deposits; the amount due by other banks, distinguishing between those of this State and those of other States; and provide that these returns shall be published in some one or more papers printed in this State.

14th. Give the Governor and Council of State the power of bank commissioners, authorizing them to supervise the operations of all banks in

the State, and to take such legal steps as may be necessary to enforce an observance of their charters, as well those heretofore granted as those hereafter to be granted.

To most of these proposed features we give a very hearty assent. The exceptions are, 1st. The idea of a partnership between the bank and the small local banks, which we think both impracticable and inexpedient. The small banks would probably not consent to it, and if they should, it would create a too great moneyed corporation, or league of corporations.

2d. The prohibition of notes under $5, and of all above $5, except such as are a multiple of five. This is against our settled convictions of the convenience and safety of such notes.

3d. We doubt the propriety of making all bills of exchange, no matter upon what point drawn, of equal proportional value, and of fixing absolutely the rate of premium for sight checks, no matter whether exchange be scarce or plenty, or whether the point drawn upon be far or near, North or South.

4th. We think the stock should pay a larger tax than is proposed, which is, the usual tax on interest received only when the dividends exceed 6 per cent. It would not be unjust, as we think, to require a tax on *all* the dividend, and that tax double the tax on interest on money loaned. That would be, under present circumstances, about 50 cents per share of stock, supposing the average annual dividends to be 8 per cent.; and this we think would be a fair and moderate tax for the advantages usually derived from a bank charter.

5th. We object to the annual division of *all* net profits. The accumulation of a surplus furnishes a security to the public, but is especially important to fall back upon in cases of heavy losses, when, without such a surplus, there would be no ability to make a dividend, and thus great distress be occasioned to widows and others, whose income is derived from that source.

With these exceptions we think the plan a good one. The requirement to pay off and hold $500,000 of State bonds will be very useful to the State at present. The payment of no notes but its own is right, though the collection of distant bank notes will be both troublesome and expensive; it is, however, trouble and expense which ought to be incurred, for it will effect a proper object. Should it, however, be found so onerous as to induce the bank to decline to receive distant notes in payment or on deposite, it will be a serious inconvenience to the public. The proposed limit to the discount line is not likely ever to be reached, as it is not now reached by the present banks. The authority to the Governor and Council (or other authorised body) to sanction a temporary suspension, is wise; as is the requirement of frequent reports of the state of the bank, and the creation of a board of Bank Commissioners.

Apart from the plan itself, there are some positions and statements in the pamphlet to which we cannot assent. For instance,

1st. It is said, "that the State of North Carolina sells more than she buys; her steady advance in wealth proves that she does." With great respect for the author's opinion, we doubt the accuracy of this. The steady increase in wealth consists mainly, as we think, in the natural increase of slave property and its increase of value, and *in* the appreciation of real estate caused by railroads. These are elements of wealth existing and arising *within* the State; but when we go *out* of the State, to inquire what we buy and what we sell, we are met at once by a large indebtedness of merchants and banks, and a corresponding depreciation of our bank notes, and appreciation of exchange on those points where the indebtedness exists. That depreciation of notes is, however, as we think, materially overestimated by the author at "from 2½ to 10 per cent." "at 4 per cent." and again, as "usually at a discount of 2½ to 4 per cent." We admit that the discount has been occasionally as high as his highest figures; but the usual discount on N. C. notes in the Northern cities is not far from what it is now, say in New York 1 per cent. We have no means of saying what is the rate in Baltimore and Petersburg.

2d. Nor do we think that the State "has ever banked." On the contrary, we contend that there is scarcely a State in the Union which has pursued so cautious a course. Many believe that we have too little bank capital for the commerce of the State.

3d. We dissent from the position that "exchange operations are not legitimate banking operations. Discounts are its appropriate business and exchanges only incidental." We would almost reverse the proposition, so great is the propriety and necessity of aiding commerce by discounts of bills upon produce or merchandize shipped to distant ports for sale. How would the merchants here command the means to purchase the cotton, naval stores, &c, that come to this market, if they were excluded from discounts of bills drawn upon shipments of those articles and compelled to await sales in the distant markets? Or the manufacturer, who is unfortunately driven to the Northern markets to sell, how would he live through a period of six, eight, or ten months which must elapse before he could realize? We have as great a horror of "wind bills" as any one can have; we have seen something of their evils; but that abuse should not induce the lopping off of the whole system.

We will close this attempt to point out some of the advantages and disadvantages of Mr. Devereux's plan and positions, by quoting the note on the 23d page, as follows:—

"It may be thought that too frequent recurrence is made to the alleged regard of the citizens of this State to the obligation of pecuniary engagements. But let it be known that the writer, many years since, was professionally engaged in winding up the business of a branch of the late Bank of Newbern, that upon a discount line extending as high as $900,000, and in operation for more than 20 years, less than $2,500 of bad debts were charged to the profits of the branch."

Lieut. General Scott sailed in the steamer Marion for Charleston from New York on Wednesday, from whence he will proceed in the steamer Isabel for Havana.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Edney reported the bill to confer the preponderance of power in the management of railroads partly owned by the State on the individual stockholders, with an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to the Atlantic and N. C., the N. C. and the Western N. C. Railroads. [The bill proposes 7 directors instead of 4, on the part of stockholders, and 5 on the part of the State.]

The proposed County of Clingman was voted down, 32 to 13. And Dobbin County (parts of Wake, Franklin, Johnston and Nash) met the same fate; 32 to 11.

Most of the session was passed in debate upon the bill amending the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear—many Senators taking part and making short speeches.

On Friday, the bill came up again and, after a good deal of debate, passed its 2d reading 38 to 5.

The amendments to the charter granted by the bill, are: the right to issue notes not less than $3; Directors may act as proxies; and an addition to the 17th section, so as to make it read—"That whenever the said bank hath any demands upon any person or corporation, it shall be lawful for said person or corporation to pay and discharge such demands in the notes of said bank without regard to the place where the same may be payable and demandable. *And the corporation or person upon whom the demand is made shall first use the notes of the bank making the same. In case they have the same on hand at the time such demand is made.*" [The added clause in *italics.*]

The amendment was necessary for the protection of the bank in its settlements with other banks. Under the present law, when the Bank of Cape Fear has notes of say $30,000 on any other bank holding say $40,000 of C. F. notes—$30,000 in notes of distant branches and $10,000 of notes payable there—the bank's demand may be met by the notes of the distant branches, and $10,000 of specie demanded in payment of its own. Thus making the bank at any one point redeem the notes payable at all others, whilst the specie is distributed among all, according to their issues. The amendment remedies this injustice.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr Lewis presented a bill to consolidate the office of Clerk and Master in Equity with that of Superior Court Clerk.

Mr Dortch, to add a fourth Judge to Supreme Court.

Mr Speer, to abolish freehold qualification for jurors.

The bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes less than three dollars, was rejected, 76 to 31.

The bill to amend 68th chapter Rev'd Code, entitled Marriage, was passed. It provides that marriages by persons professing to be authorised to celebrate that rite, shall be valid, if in other respects lawful, and the parties suppose it lawful.

The bill to make husbands liable for the debts of their deceased wives passed.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Hill, of Stokes, offered a resolution instructing the committee on corporations and currency to inquire into the condition of the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, and report whether that bank has violated its charter; and if so, what action this Legislature ought to take to compel a surrender of the charter.

Mr. Clapp, a bill to incorporate the town of High Point, Guilford county.

Mr. Ward, to authorize the consolidation of certain Railroad companies.

Mr. Harrington, to amend an act concerning the Superior Court of Harnett county.

The resolution declaring E. G. Haywood, member from Wake disqualified to hold his seat was adopted, 92 to 8.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

In the Senate, to-day, the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road was reported upon favorably. This is the amended bill, reducing the amount of bonds to be exchanged to $400,000. The substance of this bill, I learn, was suggested by Mr. Worth, who, as you are aware, is one of the best friends the road has. I think there is but little uncertainty as to its passage now. I saw a letter this evening from Washington which says that the report of the Naval Commission is as favorable as any could desire, and that there is no doubt that the Work Shops and Foundry would be located if any means of access were provided. The substance of a portion of the report, the letter says, is that the iron of Deep River has no equal in this country. The House bill is now the same as the Senate bill just mentioned. It may come up Monday.

No bill of any very general interest was introduced in the Senate. It being private bill day, no other kinds were passed upon. A bill to authorise a majority of the magistrates of Cabarrus to elect a Sheriff passed 2d and 3d readings. No other of interest to your readers was acted on.

In the House, Mr McKay introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code, chapter 36, so as to allow banks chartered at this session to issue notes of a less denomination than $3.

Mr. Speer a bill to incorporate Jonesville Male and Female Academy. Mr. Speer also introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee to send for testimony concerning the Yadkin River.

A bill to authorize the registration of receipts from Legatees to administrators or executors was introduced by Mr. Simonton.

A large number of bills passed their 3d reading, though but very few of interest to the State at large. Among them a bill to fix permanently the county seat of Harnett. Also, a bill to prevent horse-stealing, which was introduced by Mr. Shaw, passed its 3d reading. This bill makes the first offence whipping; the 2d branding on the forehead with the shape of a horse-shoe; the 3d death. A bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people passed its third reading, but the vote on it was reconsidered and the bill referred to the judiciary committee for amendment.

A bill to encourage the planting of oysters and clams, passed both Houses. This, though seemingly of little consequence, is an important bill, and promises to furnish us with a product, I may say, which has been worth many millions to Virginia.

A bill to authorise the building of a toll bridge at Jonesville, in Yadkin county, passed its third reading.

A bill to authorise magistrates of Duplin to sell town commons of Serecta was discussed by Mr. Stanford against and Mr. Ward for the bill. It was rejected.

A bill to prohibit the circulation of notes less than $3 was discussed lengthily upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected. Messrs. Hill, of Halifax, and Bridgers spoke in its favor; Messrs. Fagg, McKay, Caldwell, of G., and Walser against it. Mr. McKay's speech was a good one. He argued that reference to Virginia was not a good argument, for she had not only her own resources, but much of ours to furnish her with exchange and specie. The motion to reconsider was rejected by yeas 41, nays 65. The election to fill Mr. Haywood's vacant seat is appointed for the 30th inst. None but private bills are to be taken up after Thursday next to Jan'y 1.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL'S "SUGGESTION."—As a matter of current news, we copy the spicy article with the above caption.

Premising that if we had been in the Legislature, (for which, fortunately, we have no ambition,) we would have voted *for* the bill the defeat of which has aroused the ire of the Journal, we would observe, that the illiberality of the members generally from the counties on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road is much spoken of at Raleigh. Taking out the New Hanover Delegation and a few others, they vote for nothing but what directly concerns their section. They all, we believe, except one, voted for this W. & W. railroad bill; but if they oppose every thing else, even where they admit that other things which they oppose ought to be aided by the State, how can the Journal wonder that they have excited a feeling of hostility in other sections?

Wilmington was formerly the pet of the State. She acquired the respect and good will of all by her enterprise, and every body was willing to grant her all she asked. Why has she lost that position? We merely suggest the question, not intending to answer it lest we should give offence, which we do not wish to do. As usual with pets, she loses all discretion (judging by the Journal's article,) at the first rebuff. Should she get used to these repulses, as we of Fayetteville have been, she might learn to take them philosophically, as our late deplorable defeat was taken here.

People naturally look back a few years to the time when the whole Legislature was invited to spend Christmas in Wilmington. There was "an axe to grind" then. The Legislature went, was feasted almost to death, and "the axe was ground." Now when the Assembly declines to grind another axe, the first of the three sent up to be ground this winter, they are invited to Wilmington again, not to be feasted, but to find water deep enough to drown themselves in. The sanguinary disposition of the Journal seems to indicate that it may become dangerous to be a member. Two years ago that paper suggested that they deserved to have their throats cut. Now it proposes that the members shall do execution on themselves. Much better advise them to live on and mend their ways.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We regret that the Legislature has decided to discontinue this important work, the advantages of which might be incalculable if the State would avail itself of them. But perhaps it is all right to stop the survey if, after finding hidden treasure enough to pay its cost for thousands of years, we do not intend to drag that treasure forth, but mean that it shall still lie buried. After all, we see that economy had less to do with the decision than the unpopularity of the Geologist.

N. C. CONFERENCE.—This body adjourned on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. The Newbern Progress brings us this morning the proceedings of the last day and the list of appointments published below. The only other items of interest are the appointment of Rev. C. P. Jones Book Agent, and the refusal to pass the character of Dr. Carter, who was not ready to meet charges preferred by Dr. Deems.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

By the North Carolina Conference for the Ensuing Year.

Raleigh Dist—D B Nicholson, P E.
do. City—L L Hendren.
do. City Mission—G Farrar.
do. Colored Mission—James Reid.
do. Circuit—T S Campbell.
Taw River—Wm M Jordan, R C Maynard.
Henderson—Benj F Long.
Person—Theo W Moore.
Granville—Junius P Moore.
Hillsboro' Circuit—Jon B Alford,
Hillsboro' Station—D C Johnston,
Chapel Hill—A W Mangum,
Louisburg—Thos P Ricaud.
Nashville—Caswell W King, Jno W Jenkins.
Enoe Colored Mission—To be supplied.
North Carolina Advocate—Rufus T Heflin.
Raleigh Female Seminary—David R Bruton.
Greensboro' Dist—N H D Wilson, P. E.
do. Station—L S Burkhead.
Guilford Circuit—Moses J Hunt.
Davidson Circuit—Thos B Reeks.
Forsyth Circuit—Z Rush.
Winston Circuit—Jas F Smoot.
Stokes Circuit—Clarendon M Pepper.
Wentworth—Alfred Norman.
Alamance—C H Phillips.
Yanceyville—Jno W Lewis.
Franklinsville—Jos C Thomas.
Normal College and High Point—Jas B Bobbitt.
Asheboro'—Benj F Guthrie.
Leasburg—Jas P Simpson.
Wm Barringer—Agent of Greensboro' Female College.
Joseph B Martin—Agent of Normal College.
B Craven—President of Normal College.
Salisbury Dist—N F Reid, P. E.
do. Station—H T Hudson.
Rowan—Joseph Wheeler.
East Rowan—Simeon D Peeler.
Mocksville—M C Thomas.
Iredell—Wm C Gannon, W W Albea, Sup.
South Iredell—Enoch Moore.
Alexander Mission, } Isaac W Avent.
Little River Mission, } To be supplied.
Jonesville—Chas M Anderson.
Wilkes—Rob A Willis.
Surry—Marquis L Wood.
Blue Ridge Mission } To be supplied.
Somertown Mission } To be supplied.
S H Helsebeck—Agent of Olin High School.
Washington Dist—Ira T Wyche, P. E.
" Station—Wm E Pell.
Roanoke—Wm W Floyd.
Warren—Robt G Barret.
Plymouth—Jas E Mann.
Williamston—Isaac F Kerans.
Greenville—Wm A Hester.
Columbia—W F Clegg.
Mattamuskeet—H H Gibbons.
Bath—W D Meecham.
Neuse—Wm M D Moore.
Tawboro'—Robert S Moran
Neuse Mission—N A Hooker.
Portsmouth & Ocracoke Mission—Wm H Wheeler.
Cape Hatteras—Wm L Newby.
Roanoke Colored Mission—P W Yarrell.
Tar River Colored Mission—W H Barnes.
Newbern Dist—Wm Closs, P. E.
" Centenary—James H Brent.
" Andrew Chapel Mis.—Wm M Walsh.
" Circuit—Jno H Long.
Snow Hill—Jas B Bailey.
Wilson—Joel W Tucker.
Contentnea Mission—Jere Johnson.
Smithfield—Lemon Shell.
Goldsboro'—Jas L Fisher.
Everettsville—N A H Goddin.
Kinston—Jno S Davis.
Jones—Jno M Gunn.
Trent—John Jones.
Beaufort, Ann St.—Jos H Wheeler.
" Punis Chapel—J H Hill.
Straits—Jno R Brooks.
S M Frost, President of Wayne Female College.
J J Hines, Agent " "
Jno N Andrews, Agent of Normal College.
C P Jones, Agent of Book Depository.
Wilmington Dist—C F Deems, P. E.
" Front St—Jno S Long.
" 5th St—T W Guthrie.
Topsail—Williamson Harris.
Onslow—Jno C Brent.
Duplin—Jesse A Cunniggim.
Sampson—Paul J Carroway.
Bladen—Wash B Richardson.
South River Mission—Dan'l Culbreth.
Elizabeth—Robert P Bibb.
Whiteville—Geo W Heptenstall.
Smithville—Alex D Betts.
Cape Fear Miss—M N Taylor.
North East—Thos L Triplett.
W H Bobbitt, Agent of American Bible Society.
W I Langdon, Secretary for the benefit of Seamen.
Fayetteville Dist—Peter Doub, P. E.
" Sta—Abram Weaver.
Evans' Chapel—O J Brent.
" Circuit—Geo E Wyche.
Cape Fear Cir.—J W Tinnin.
Haw River—Jno Tillett, A Gattis, sup.
" " Mis—To be supplied.
Pittsboro'—James W Wheeler.
Deep River—W S Chaffin.
Montgomery—Thos C Moses.
Trion—Dirby H. Scovill.
Rockingham—S D Adams.
Moharric—Henry Gray.
Robeson—David W Doub.

R O Burton, R J Carson, P H Joyner, Jas H Jefferson and Samuel Roberison were transferred to the Virginia Conference.

We learn that a man named R. B. Hatch, was shot at Dudley Depot, Wayne County, last night by the keeper of a bar-room, at that place.

Wil. Journal.

WILMINGTON ELECTION.—On Tuesday last John Dawson, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of Wilmington, without opposition. The vote for seven Commissioners stood as follows:

John Dawson,	305	Wm. A. Wright,	280
S. D. Wallace,	285	S. R Bunting,	160
Alfred Martin.	267	Col. John McRae,	160
G. W. Davis,	236	B. Flanner	77
T. C. Miller,	269	Miles Costin,	90

There being a tie between Messrs. Bunting & McRae, the poll-holders decided by lot in favor of Mr. Bunting.

We have received a neat pamphlet copy published at the office of the N. C. Presbyterian, of the Sermon of the Rev. Neill McKay, and the Historical Address of Jas. Banks, Esq., both delivered at the Bluff Church, in this county, on the hundredth anniversary of the organization of that Presbyterian Church. We had occasion to speak of these interesting papers at the time of their delivery in Oct. last. Copies are for sale at the office of the Presbyterian and at the Bookstore.

THE WILMINGTON HERALD.—It seems that we were mistaken in supposing that the Editors of the Herald had not *read* Hawks's History. They say they "have read much of it." Also in our supposition (which was created by neither the Editors nor their correspondent condescending to answer polite notes which we addressed to them) that the articles signed "A Wilmington Subscriber" in the Herald, originated in that office. We hasten to do the Herald justice. It seems that the subscriber is a being of body and bone, and that he is somebody who has an "old" grudge against us because he too was once worsted in a controversy with the Senior Editor of this paper. He appears to have a vivid recollection of that old controversy. Hence his anonymous assaults upon *our* interests involved in the publication of Hawks's History. He is evidently "a good hater;" who nurses his wrath for we don't know how many long years, and finally vents it in secret, and wrongfully. Let him go. We neither know nor care who he is. We do know, however, that no one with whom we ever had any controversy, new or old, took the book from our agent. Such a person may have bought it at the bookstore in Wilmington; but, as we have already explained, that was nothing to us. He need not have bought it, if it did not please him. He had bound himself to take it from *us*, but did not. He was under no obligation whatever to take it from the Wilmington Bookseller. And here we may as well state, that the Herald has been *misinformed* about the pretended *sale* of the Wilmington subscription list to a bookseller there. The list was not *sold* at all. Forty copies of the *book* were sold, and, the list being of no earthly use or value to us after the subscribers refused to take the books, the agent *gave it* to the bookseller, from whom not a cent was received besides the lowest wholesale price of the *books*. And all this happened without our knowledge or consent. The agent had authority to deliver and sell the books, but when he did all he could in that way, he did right to give away the useless list.

But it seems that the Editors of the Herald also owed us a grudge. They say,—

"We thank the Editors for their kindly allusion to our departed brother. We shall remember it. But it does seem strange to us that they should never have recognised his worth until the grave had closed over him forever. Our "worthy predecessor" owed the Editors of the Observer no favors while living. Their kind words can avail him nothing now."

In regard to which we have to say, most emphatically, that we have not the faintest idea of any cause of unkind feeling by the deceased Editor of the Herald, the brother of the present Editors. We never had a personal controversy with him, and never entertained any but kind and respectful feelings towards him. If, as we do *not* believe, he died with any other feelings and impressions, we would deeply regret it. But we have reason to believe that he did *not*, for, since we commenced writing this, one who saw him less than three years before his death has related to us how warmly and kindly and largely he spoke of us, particularly of our Senior. And again, just two years before his death there appeared in the Observer an Editorial article beginning as follows:

"We gratefully acknowledge, and fully reciprocate, the kindly expressions towards us of the Wilmington Herald and Journal. From the former, with which we acted, politically, for years, we had a right to expect a friendly feeling, notwithstanding our present partial severance. But with the latter we have been thoroughly and uniformly at variance, and have had many sharp encounters—leading it to doubt whether its present expression of good feeling would be acceptable to us. It may dismiss its doubts. We should be churlish indeed, if we failed to receive in the spirit in which it is offered, such an emollient to party irritation. And we shall hope, that in our future contests with the politics of the Journal, (of which we expect to have many,) we shall not forget that it is its politics only that we are at war with."

If any thing subsequently occurred to change his feelings towards us, we are totally ignorant of it.

And now, having thus shown the *animus* of these assaults on us by the Herald and its correspondent, we will proceed to state, as it invites us to do, the points in which it has "misled its readers to our wrong," as we charged upon it. We begin at the beginning:

1st. The Herald said that we complained that only four persons in Wilmington became subscribers to Hawks's History. We assured it that we had said nothing like that. The Herald is fully satisfied that we did not. Yet it has never told its readers that we did not.

2d. The Herald said that the Wilmington subscribers were dissatisfied with the binding, and made no complaint about the price. We stated on the authority of the agent, that precisely the reverse of this was the fact. Yet the Herald persists in misleading its readers in this respect also.

3d. The Herald blamed us, as the publishers, for the size of the volumes. We showed that the author, and not the publishers, regulated that, and had sufficient reasons for regulating it in the manner he did, and that the subscribers signed a printed subscription list which informed them that the volumes would vary in size. The Herald has never allowed its readers to see the truth on either point. Nor has it ever undeceived its readers on another point: It misled some persons into supposing that the volumes were of different length and breadth, instead of differing merely in number of pages.

4th. The Herald blamed us because the color of the volume we presented to its Editors differed from the color of that we presented to their deceased predecessor. We stated that the Editors could have had any desired color on application. There has been no notice of this by the Herald.

5th. The Herald represented us as saying "that there will be no cause for annoyance" in a certain respect for the future; thus representing us as admitting that there *had been* cause for annoyance. We said neither the one thing nor the other. Yet the readers of the Herald are still allowed to suppose that we did.

6th. The Herald complained of the publishers about the "ornamental work" on the binding. We told them we had nothing to do with that, except to pay for it; and that it was properly put there, by the author's direction, at extra expense, to make the work more valuable. But nothing of this is allowed to go to the readers of the Herald. The Editors desired only to abuse the book, and in their ignorance of such matters, did not know that the volume was gotten up in the style common in New York and in England for historical works: that the seal on the side and labelling on the back were precisely appropriate for that of which it is a History. Imagine the 3d volume with the royal seal and a corresponding backing, and the 4th with the seal of the republic, and they would have uniformity enough, and a sensible intimation that each volume of the four was in truth *a history in itself.*

And now we come down to the Herald of Wednesday last, where we find the following, which may well be numbered 7th and 8th:—

"When we wrote our first article we were under the impression that Mess. E. J. Hale & Son were the publishers of the work, and were responsible for its appearance, at least we thought that although they may not have printed or bound it, they certainly had some say or voice in the matter; but it seems that we were mistaken and that the gentlemen who sign themselves publishers, have nothing whatever to do with the book, being mere speculators, actuated no doubt by the very laudable and patriotic desire to put money in their own purses. We do not know what other motive could have prompted them to purchase the manuscript of Dr. Hawks—that is if it has been purchased. They prate a good deal about their patriotism, &c., but we have never seen any exhibition of it yet as far as Dr Hawks's History is concerned. The Dr. is truly and emphatically a patriot, and to him we are willing that all praise should be accorded for *his* noble part of the work, but if any one will show us the first thing that has been done by the Mess. Hale in reference to this matter which would not have been done by any body else either in or out of the State, then we shall be greatly indebted to them."

Now all this is gammon, and worse. The Editors of the Herald know perfectly well that *we* are the publishers—indeed they admit as much in a subsequent part of the very same article. No one else ever paid a cent towards the publication. We did not purchase the author's manuscript. Neither we nor any one else but the Herald ever pretended that we had. It was never sold, nor for sale. If any profit be ever made out of the work, the author will share it equally with us. If any loss, we alone bear it. It may be a small matter in the estimation of the Editors of the Herald, but we think there may be some patriotism in publishing a 2d volume, at a heavy cash expense, while the 1st had not repaid our actual outlay for it by several hundred dollars. This may be, in their estimation, "a mere speculation, to put money in our purses." But we don't see it in that light;—we wish we could, as to the money in our purses. So far, it is money *out of* our purses. It requires patriotism like the Herald's to take a mere money view of it, and to pronounce that "any body, in or out of the State," would have done the same thing. Perhaps they would, but they have n't.

We are proud to be able to say, that our friend, (as we have reason and right to call him,) the distinguished author, views our relation to his work in a different light from the Herald.

9th and 10th. The Herald says,—

"Her History has not been published in the style and form it should be, and every man in North Carolina knows it. We took upon ourselves the disagreeable task of reproving the publishers—who live in New York, we believe."

"Every man in North Carolina"? Do the Editors really believe that there is nobody in North Carolina outside of Wilmington? We published some very handsome compliments on Thursday from thirteen "outside barbarians," who no doubt think themselves men, and citizens of North Carolina to boot. Let them learn their mistake from the Wilmington Herald, "The Official Organ of the City."

As to the publishers' living in New York, that, as we have stated above, is—a slight mistake.

But where did the Editors find this mare's-nest of N. Y. publishers? Perhaps in such a shallow pretence as this: we left a portion of the volumes in the hands of a house there, for sale there on our account, and they have advertised them for sale; but so little did they know about them that they actually mistook the prices, advertising them at half a dollar higher than the prices. But such an advertisement could mislead nobody in N. Carolina, not even the Editors of the Herald.

11th. The Herald insinuates, but does not say, that we had charged it with uttering a "complaint against any part of the task performed by the eminent divine," and says we cannot "prove," that it has. There is no occasion for us to attempt to "prove" what we never said, intimated, insinuated, or thought. But we are not sorry that the Herald makes this the peg on which to hang much more praise of the book than ever before.

12th. The Herald asks,—

"Why try to place us in a false position, and make the world believe that we are opposed to the History of our good old State, *as written!* The Editors know that this is not so."

Well, we never said that it *was* so. But of course the manner in which the Herald states it will mislead its readers into the belief that we did.

13th. The Herald complains of the short stay of the agent in Wilmington, which it first said was "only six or eight hours," now it says "only six or eight working hours." Why not say at once 24 hours? But how long would the Herald have had him stay there at an expense of nearly $5 a day for board and pay? He was instructed to stay two days, but he saw that it was useless; he had seen all the subscribers that could be found in town, and only one, who said he had not the money, gave him any hope that he would take the book. But suppose he had staid, and had been as successful (which he had no reason to expect) as the bookseller there in prevailing upon the subscribers to comply with their contracts, let us see how the account would stand: according to the Herald, 16 had taken volumes from the bookseller up to the 12th inst., just 18 days after the agent left.

16 books delivered, average $3,	$48 00
Agent's pay and expenses, 18 days at $4 50,	$81 00
Clear loss to us, the 16 books *and* $33.	

And now, having furnished the Herald with a baker's dozen of cases in which it has "misled its readers to our wrong," we have to thank it for a piece of *advice*, contained in the following paragraph:—

"The Editors of the Observer say, that all the books delivered and sold in Wilmington have produced them less than their actual cost to print. How this can be so, we are at a loss to understand. Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, we are informed, *sold* their subscription list to a bookseller here at the wholesale price (if this is not so, we will correct it.) If they lose money on all wholesale transactions, then we would advise them to sell no more."

We do not consider it very important that the Herald should "understand" any thing about this matter, but, being in a very amiable mood just now, we will endeavor to supply its deficiency of "understanding."

Be it known to that paper, therefore, that the entire edition of the books which we had printed and bound, cost us so much, an average of so much per volume, and that the net amount received from those delivered and sold in Wilmington, (after making the discount to the bookseller and paying the agent just as much as if he had delivered all the books,) did not average that cost per volume. We think that is plain to the dullest comprehension. And now for the *advice*. To show what an amount of practical common sense there is in that, we will suppose that we stop the sale, and keep all unsold copies on hand. How much would that help us to pay for the cost of the edition? Our own view of the subject was, and we may say *is*, that every copy we can sell, either at wholesale or retail, just so far reduces the amount we have paid for the printing; and that our only chance to be reimbursed in full is to keep on selling, not only all this edition, but another and another.

The Editors charge us with misrepresenting them, in saying that they coolly appropriated to themselves the merit of the favorable notice, by the Herald under their predecessor, of the 1st volume of the History. We don't think we can fairly be charged with any misrepresentation in the matter, but since the Herald thinks otherwise, we will give its own words, and let our readers judge for themselves—(an example we wish in vain that the Herald would follow:)—

"We close this article by again reiterating that it is in no spirit of hostility to Dr. Hawks' History that we make these remarks. We love the book, and, if we remember rightly, the Herald was one of the first papers in the State which noticed the first volume, and gave the most extended notice of the same."

But enough of this, which takes up vastly more space than we could wish. To compress it, (and to proportion type to subject,) we use our smallest type. The Herald is sick of the controversy, and proposes to stop it, after redeeming a promise to make atonement for any misrepresentations, (the Editors saying in advance, however, that "they *know* they are right.") Let it do that, and we shall not claim "the last word," as it accuses us of always doing. We did not begin the controversy, and will not end it if justice is done us.

MARRIED,

In Johnston county, on Tuesday evening the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jas J. Hobby, Mr TROY W WOODALL to Miss EMILY W. BIZZELL, daughter of Samuel Bizzell, Esq., of Johnston county.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by the Rev'd Dr Porter, Mr A. E. GIBBS, of Wilmington, to Miss JOSEPHINE A., second daughter of Jas. C. Church, Esq., of Brooklyn.

On the 2d inst, by the Rev. Mr. Frierson, Miss BETTIE JANE, daughter of Capt. J. W. Alford, of Robeson Co., N. C., and Mr. SAM'L ROSE, of Sumter, S. C.

Northward he came—as flies the crow,
And from among our snows
He took a fair and tender plant
To bloom—a *southern Rose!*

DIED,

In Chatham co., on the 5th inst., Mr. WASHINGTON GEE.

In Clinton, on the 14th Dec'r, Mrs. SUSAN B. CARAWAY, wife of B. Caraway, dec'd, aged 71 years. A better woman never lived or died.—Com.

In New Hanover county, on the 17th inst., Mr EDWARD E. LANE, in the 26th year of his age.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Moore, the undersigned as commissioner, will sell at the Court House door, in the Town of Carthage, on the 1st day Jan'y next, Four valuable Slaves belonging to the estate of Flora Martin, dec'd. Among them are two good Boat hands, FRED and BILLY. Fred is an excellent Pilot. Terms, Six months credit; bond and approved security will be required of purchasers.

W. P. MARTIN, Commissioner.

Dec. 18, 1858. 73*2t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 20.

BACON—	12 a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	30 a 31
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	10½ a 10¾	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 70 a 0 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 37½ a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 55
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 75 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	80 a 90	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 75 a 0	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip,	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 30 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	41 a 42

PERUVIAN GUANO—
5 tons and upwards, $65 per ton,
A less quantity, 70 " " } of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Receipts last week were large, prices ranging about quotations.
Flour—Market quite firm.
Corn—Finds ready Market at quotation.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec 18, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 80, Hard 1 60. Spirits 44. Tar 2 25. Cotton, sales at 11 to 11½. Timber, 6 rafts at $4, $5, $7 and 7 50.

At New York, Cotton steady—middling upland 12. Spirits 48½ to 49.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Town of Fayetteville, will please present them by the 25th inst. W. G. MATTHEWS, Town Clerk.

Dec'r 17. 73-2t

FRESH GOODS!

COOKING PRUNES, at 15 cents per lb; RAISINS, quarter, half and whole boxes; FIGS; DATES; PERFUMERIES.

Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions,

And many things suitable for Christmas Presents. Call and see at JAMES R. LEE'S, Hotel Building.

Dec'r 18. 73-2t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector,
Right Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.

THE Thirty-fourth Term of this School will commence on the 8th January, 1859.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.

Dec'r 15, 1858. 73-3t

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!

FOR Ladies and Gentlemen. A most extensive assortment of superior Kid Gloves; White, Black, and Fancy Colors. For sale at G. & L. BRANDT'S, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec'r 20. 73-

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, in Averasborough, on the 10th day of JANUARY next, the following NEGROES belonging to the Estate of Henry Avera, dec'd:—Jacob, (known as Jacob Murphy,) a good House Carpenter; Hector, Ben, Jacob, Peggy and Cherry. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

NEILL S. STEWART, Adm'r.

Dec'r 20. 73*ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons who desire the "Clarendon Bridge" by the year, must call on the Collector at the Bridge or myself and make immediate payment. The annual assessment has been made.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

Dec'r 20. 73-

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for a Charter of a Savings Institution in Fayetteville. Also, for a Charter for a Gas Light Company.

Dec'r 20. 73

BANK STOCK AND HORSE
AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Market House, I shall sell at Auction, 12 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville, and One Excellent dray or wagon HORSE.

JNO. H. COOK, Auctn'r.

Dec. 20. 73-1t

LAND AT LAURINBURGH
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Laurin

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Sept. 8, 1858. 44-tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

LAND FOR SALE.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.

Oct. 15, 1858. 57-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms:—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Dec'r 13. 71-ts

Presbyterian copy.

25 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be paid for proof against the person who took my Mare from Bethlehem Church, on the 28th November last.

JOSEPH T. MELVIN.

Bladen Co., N. C., Dec 4, 1858. 71-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

I Am desirous of selling 1600 ACRES OF LAND in the County of Robeson, two miles from Randalsville Post Office. There is on the tract a comfortable DWELLING and all necessary Out-houses, also, Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press. 75 acres cleared and under cultivation. All the Tract is fine farming land. No better place can be found for a Turpentine Still. To a person who wishes to make a permanent residence, this is a fine chance. Moral neighborhood; churches and schools convenient. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 18, 1858. 55tf

TO LEASE.

THE Cool Spring FAMILY RESIDENCE, with the premises and garden attached, lately occupied by Mr. T. Waddill. Apply at the Hotel.

Oct'r 2. 51-tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

Harper's Magazine for November,

just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 27.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valises, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23. 57-6m

Dominion

The Old

Coffee Pot.

DR. HALL, of New York, in his *Journal of Health* for July, 1858, says:—"We commend the *Old Dominion Coffee Pot* to all lovers of good coffee, as we personally know that it is one of the "new things" offered to the public in which no imposition is practiced, and which has the double vouchers of science and common sense."

A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED, of 1½ Quarts at 1 75; 2 Quarts at 2 00; 3 Quarts at 2 35 and 4 Quarts at 2 75, at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Oct. 19 56tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's OIL; WHITE LEAD; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET-IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON hand, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also *The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."*

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of everything in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE. Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4 90-tIJapd

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,

Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md

ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 8-y

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed sole Agent in North Carolina, for the sale of Kettlewell's Celebrated Fertilizers and Renovators of worn out lands.

They comprise his MANIPULATED GUANO, No. 1 and 2. "RENOVATOR," (Guano and Land Salt) No. 1 and 2. "KETTLEWELL'S SALTS" and "LAND PLASTER" of superior quality.

Mitchell & Croesdale's highly improved "SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME." These fertilizers, where they have been tried, require no recommendations, but take the lead of Guano and all the Fertilizers and Renovators of the soil.

Pamphlets descriptive of the articles, with certificates of their virtues, prices, &c., will be furnished by mail, to such as desire them, by application to

H. NUTT,

Sole Ag't for the State of N. Ca.

Wilmington, Sept. 25. 49-3m.

FOR SALE.

300 BAGS ALUM SALT—2 bushels each.

By GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Nov'r 6. 61tf

SMALL POX DEAD.

GENTLEMEN, you that wish to sell Likely Young NEGROES, Men, Boys, Women and Girls, for the highest cash prices, would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.

June 5, 1858. 17-8mos.pd

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

NEW STOCK!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their NEW Stock of

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

which they offer at their customary reasonable prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Among the goods received to-day is a large stock of CAP, LETTER, and other PAPERS.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 27, 1858.

New Dry Goods.

W. MACINTYRE

Has received—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Kent'ky Jeans; Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, Blankets;
Muslin-de-Lains, Alpacas, Calicoes, Ginghams;
Brilliantes, Silk Velvets, Silk Robes, Jaconets;
Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Muslin Edgings, Insertings;
Embroidered Sleeves, Collars, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery;
Elastic Enameled Ribbon Belts;
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling;
Irish Linen, Shirting, Sheeting,
Counterpanes, Bed Tick;
Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls;
Merino Skirts, J. & P. Coats' Spool Cotton;
Bonnets, Col'd Flats, Ruches, Artificials;
Extension Skirts, Skirt Cord, Rattan, Whalebone;
Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps;
Gaiters, Boots, Shoes;
Cotton Seine Twine, Gilling Nets;
Cotton Cards, French Baskets, Enamled Satchels;
Fancy Zephyr Hoods.

Oct. 25, 1858. 57tf

Clothing! Clothing!!

H. GRAHAM

Is now receiving a fine Stock of

Ready-made Clothing

To suit the Fall and Winter, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call, as he offers his Clothing LOW FOR CASH, or on reasonable terms to prompt paying customers.

☞ GARMENTS CUT IN THE LATEST FASHION. ☜

He may be found East jam on Market Square.

Oct 9. 53-3m

FRESH ARRIVALS.

JUST received pr Steamer Fanny,

4 Bbls. Extra No. 1 MACKEREL (for retailing,)
10 ½ " do. " 1 Do.
10 ¼ " do. " 1 Do.
10 ⅛ " MESS SHAD;
30 Boxes CHEESE;
100 Bags New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR;

Fulton Market Beef; Mess Pork; Goshen Butter Pocket Salt; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; and every thing in the provision line; which I will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for country Produce.

W. C. TROY.

Nov. 3, 1858. 60-tf

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE just received in store my Fall Stock, embracing the following articles, viz:

125 Bags Coffee.
65 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar—assorted.
65 " Pork.
50 Boxes good Tobacco.
75 " Candy.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills.
75 Boxes Crackers.

All of which will be sold for CASH, or on short time to the best of men.

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A GOOD assortment of—
KERSEYS, BLANKETS, TWEEDS,
JEANS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, SHOES, &c.

—ALSO—

18 DOZ. HOOP SKIRTS,
50 " LINEN AND MARSEILLES SHIRTS.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 25. 66-

Dr. Frank Williams's Rye Whiskey.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53tf

A FEW BARRELS

CHOICE *old* APPLE BRANDY, suitable for making wine and putting up brandy fruit. For sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Aug. 18 38-

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.

For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

July 10. 27-

CORN AND WHISKEY.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.

For sale for CASH by

E. F. MOORE & CO.

Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

THIRTY HANDS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.

Aug. 16. 38tf

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FIFTY shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock are offered for sale. For further information apply to

A. McLEAN, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1858.

Seed Oats and Irish Potatoes by

W. H. CARVER.

Cranberries and Dried Plums.

JUST Received and for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Dec. 13, 1858. 71-3t

MORE GOODS.

DRIED FIGS, COOKING PRUNES,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
LEMONS, DATES, &c.
Just received and for sale by

MRS. M. BANKS.

Dec'r 11. 71-2w

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the Public generally that he wishes to change his business, and desires them to call as great bargains can be had either at retail or closing out the whole Stock.

P. S. All persons indebted either by Note or Account are hereby Notified to call and settle.

A HOLMES, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 11, 1858. 71-3t.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 15th inst, a NEGRO BOY, named JOHN BRACE or JOHN FRANKLIN, who says he is free, and that he came from Columbia, S. C. John is small, a bright mulatto, and had on when taken up a white wool hat and steel-mixed frock coat and pants. The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailor.

Oct'r 15, 1858. 55-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Compan invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13-Y

SPECIAL COURT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law Fall Term, 1858.

His Honor ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS Judge Presiding.

IT is Ordered by the Court, That a Special Term of this Court be held on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1859.

Jurors, Witnesses and Suitors in Civil Causes are hereby notified to attend.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1858.

66tC] JOHN W. BAKER. Clerk.

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Wadesborough,

WILL pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to him, in Anson and the adjoining Counties.

Nov'r 29. 67-3mpd

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov'r 29, 1858. 67-1y

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an Office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his Professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My Warehouses are fronting the Wharves and near the River.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 49-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

N. A. McLEAN,

Attorney at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.,

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Bladen Counties, and the Superior Courts of Moore County

Dec'r 9. 71-3m

Presbyterian and Carolinian 1mo. each and forward acc't.

FOR SALE.

TWO good four-horse ROAD WAGONS. One nearly new, the other half worn. For terms apply to Geo. W. Williams & Co.

I. H. FOUST.

Dec. 8, 1858. 71-3t

OXFORD

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL, Oxford, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Rev. T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE next Session opens the second Monday in January. Board and Tuition as heretofore, $90 per session.

Oxford, N. C., Dec'r 6, 1858. 71-ttpd

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

100 BAGS, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

20 KITS MACKEREL,

FOR sale by

W. H. CARVER.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON the 29th day of December, 1858, at the residence of the late Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd, I will sell SIX LIKELY NEGROES, viz: Margaret, Adam, Tom, Martine, Billy and Angus, on a credit of Six months.

D. J. GILCHRIST,
Commissioner.

Robeson County, Dec. 6, 1858. 71-tf

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, on or about the 11th of Nov'r, a BLACK MARE MULE; both shoulders sore, and white on the belly: these are all the marks I recollect of.

Any person taking said Mule, will receive the above reward, exclusive of the charges, on addressing

CHAS. SMITH,

Bostick's Mills, N. C. Dec'r 8. 69*3t

HILLSBOROUGH Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution abovenamed, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Mliitary Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year: $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.

Sept 28 53-*12t

ROCKINGHAM Male and Female Academies.

DANIEL McINTYRE AND LADY, Principals.

Miss L. F. McLEAN, Assistant in Musical Department.

THE scholastic year of these Schools opened Oct'r 18th. The second quarter will commence on the first Monday in January, 1859.

For particulars address the Principal, or Dr. C. C. Covington, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

Nov'r 29, 1858. 69-*2m

BUFFALO ACADEMY.

T. W. COLE, PRINCIPAL.

THE exercises of this Institute will open on the first Monday of January next.

This institution is located in Moore county, N. C., in a healthy, moral and intelligent vicinity, ten miles south of Egypt and about fifteen north-east of Carthage.

Pupils will be admitted at any time during the session and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary English,	$ 7 50
Intermediate,	10 to 12 50
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	15 00

Board, including washing and lights, $7 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal at Buffalo P. O.

Dec'r 3. 69*4t

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,

Under the Name and Style of

STEDMAN & HORNE, JUN'R,

Have associated themselves together in a general

Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,

And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Brown, Crushed and Loaf Sugar;
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Butter, Cheese, and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel, in Bbls, Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin, Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. 64*3m

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 ACRES, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

NOTICE.

THERE is now in the hands of Oliver and Larkin Vestal, Ex'rs of David Vestal, dec'd, Twenty Dollars, due as a legacy under the will of said David Vestal to Jerry T. Vestal, who is not a resident of this State. He is hereby notified to come forward and receive the same. Address the undersigned at Mudlick, Chatham county, N. C.

OLIVER VESTAL, } Ex'rs.
LARKIN VESTAL, }

Nov'r 9, 1858. 69*6tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th inst., at Floral College, ONE HUNDRED and NINETY ACRES of excellent LAND, Seventy-five Acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. This land is located in the County of Robeson, adjoining the lands of Capt. John Walker and Arch'd Smith, and within 1½ miles of Floral College. Terms made known at sale.

P. McEACHIN.

Dec. 3, 1858. 69*3t-pd

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers a lot of eight or ten likely young Negroes, composed of

Boys, Women and Children.

If not disposed of privately before the 6th day of January next, they will on that day be put up to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber.

D. McPHATTER.

Nov'r 29, 1858. 69*3t

N. B.—For further particulars address either the subscriber or D. Johnson, at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of

Good Turpentine and Farming Land,

situated in Robeson county, directly on the Southern Plank Road, twelve miles from Fayetteville.

If not disposed of privately, by January 1st, it will be sold at public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to the purchaser.

Address the subscriber at Montrose P. O.

NEILL SINCLAIR.

Nov'r 10, 1858. 63*7tpd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

NOTICE.

Likely Young Negroes Wanted.

MEN, BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

ANY persons having such Negroes for sale, will do well to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. I may be seen or addressed at Warrensville, Sampson county, N. C.

D. L. BROCK.

Nov. 19. 65*2mpd

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th ult., his Negro Man CADE or CADER, about 45 years of age, dark though not black complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage. He had a variety of clothing and may change dress. He was raised in Wayne County, and ranaway once from his former master to Wayne, but for the last twenty years was in this neighborhood. He may have gone to South Carolina, where his former master lives. He is strong and bony. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so as to get him again.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.

Springfield, P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

Dec. 3, 1858. 69*3t

HAYWOOD Male and Female Academies.

THE Fourth Session will commence the second Monday in January next.

In the Male Academy the terms are—

Primary English,	$12
More advanced,	16
Latin, Greek and higher branches of Mathematics,	25

And in the Female Academy as heretofore.

Board, including lights and washing, $8 per month.

A. R. BLACK,
Principal Male Academy
P. C. SHAW,
Principal Female Academy.

Dec'r 12. 71*4t

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will commence on the 24 Monday in January. The course of instruction embraces the studies preparatory to the different Colleges in the State, and such other branches also as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. Thorough mental training, with moral and physical culture, is our constant aim. Genuine scholarship, which alone is valuable, consists of what has been LEARNED, not what has been RUN OVER; hence no pupil is allowed to advance from one branch to another, especially from the Common English to Latin and Greek, till a high degree of proficiency is attained. Special attention is given to the Elementary Branches, and also to the preparation of young men to teach the Common Schools. And to such of these as are of good moral character and studious habits, reasonable indulgence for payment of tuition will be given if desired. The location is proverbial for its healthfulness and society is good. Board in good families in and near the village at from $7 to $9 per month. Tuition $8, $12 50 and $17 50 according to advancement, with a contingent fee of fifty cents per scholar. No deduction for absence, except from unavoidable causes. Students charged from time of entering till end of session.

C. DOWD, Principal

Carthage, Dec'r 7, 1858. 71*4t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, the undersigned, as administrator of Cornelius Shields, dec'd, will sell at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, on the 1st day of January, 1859, and on a credit of six months,

Ten Likely Negroes,

consisting of Men, Women and Children. Bond, with approved security required of purchasers.

JOHN C. JACKSON, Adm'r

Nov'r 3. 69-*3t

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

THE undersigned has several Negroes for hire for the next year, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Some children large enough to be useful, and some women and children would be hired to good places for their board and clothing.

E. J. LILLY

Dec'r 10. 71*2t

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NEGOTIABLE NOTE for $400, drawn by Thos. B. Cowan, payable to the subscriber. The public are cautioned against trading for or using the said Note in any way whatever.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Dec'r 3, 1858. 69*3t

525 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to move West offers for sale the valuable Tract of Land on which he now lives, containing five hundred and twenty-five acres, located on Ashpole Swamp, in the vicinity of Alfordsville, in a moral, intelligent and healthy community. The land is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, &c, one hundred and seventy-five acres of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on it a fine Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses; also, a good Cotton Gin and Screw Press. Churches and schools convenient. Those wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves,—a bargain may be had. For sale until sold.

WILEY ALFORD.

Alfordsville, Robeson co., N. C., Dec'r 10. [71*5t

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Dec. 10, 1858. 71*3t-pd

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Dec'r 10. 71*3mpd

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CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.

Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1858.

Roderick McKinnon Adm'r, vs. Charles McKinnon et. al.

Petition to make Real Estate assets.

ON motion, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively for Lauchlin McKinnon, a non resident, to be and appear at the next Term of Montgomery County Court, to be held at Troy, on the first Monday in January 1859, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday in October, A. D., 1858, this 12th November, A. D., 1858.

63*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

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